B. M. T. Workers Sit Down in Power House

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Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

MAKE IT GROW!
Received yesterday in the $100,000 drive - - - - $ 1,864.91
Total to date - - - - - - 56,023.19

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ONE MILLION ON WPA ROLLS TO GET THE AXE

Relief Bill Before House Asks Outright Dismissal — of 600,000 Family Breadwinners—400,000 Others Affected—7,500,000 to Say Jobless

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—At least 600,000 persons—three out of every 11—would be slashed off WPA rolls by June 30 under the relief deficiency appropriation bill reported out favorably today by the House Appropriations Committee.

In addition to the 600,000 directly affected by the WPA curtailment proposed, it was estimated that between 300,000 and 400,000 more heads of families would lose private jobs as a result of reduced income in the communities affected.

The bill incorporates the suggestions made by President Roosevelt in a letter to Speaker Bankhead of the House—an appropriation of $790,000,000, of which only $655,000,000 would go to WPA, and a reduction of the rolls to 1,800,000 by the end of the fiscal year. Statistics released by the WPA Administration last week showed nearly 2,200,000 persons on the WPA rolls.

1,500,000 IN 1 YEAR

This measure, if passed, will bring the WPA rolls in June to nearly 1,500,000 under what they were at the beginning of 1936.

The proposed appropriation, termed greatly inadequate by the Workers Alliance of America and by numerous trade unions and progressive organizations, went through the committee, with President Roosevelt's endorsement, despite vague reproofs previously addressed to private employers for failure to provide jobs.

President Roosevelt, in his letter to Bankhead, pointed out that each year at least 400,000 new workers are seeking jobs. WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, in testifying before the House Committee, said that unemployment has lagged behind production increases because hours of work have been raised on an average of seven per week. He also said that "under our economic

(Continued on Page 8)

PICKET READING WPA OFFICES

Project Workers Asking Supplementary Relief and More Pay

(Special to the Daily Worker)

READING, Pa., Jan. 25.—Demanding a decent WPA wage, more than 300 projects workers began a siege of local relief offices this morning.

The workers from five projects are asking an immediate emergency appropriation for supplementary relief. They point out that some workers have been getting as little as three to eight dollars a week due to bad weather conditions halting work.

City Councilman Charles Sands and three WPA workers left for the State capitol in Harrisburg this morning to make their demands before State WPA and relief officials.

Tomorrow night all relief clients and WPA workers will meet in the City Hall Auditorium to decide on a countywide program of demands from the administration.

200,000 DRIVEN FROM HOMES IN LOUISVILLE

Hunger, Disease Spreads in Flooded Areas—Fear New Fires

BULLETIN

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 25 (UP).—Gov. A. B. Chandler tonight announced he had declared martial law in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25 (UP).—Federal and city authorities battled hunger and disease tonight as rising yellow flood waters made Louisville an archipelago of slowly melting islands.

Most of the 200,000 homeless were concentrated in the business district—largest of the islands. It was impossible to get out of this section except by boats or trucks capable of ploughing through three feet of water.

Food ran low and chicken pox, measles, mumps, and scarlet fever broke out. It was reported that an epidemic of chicken pox had broken out among 200 junior high school pupils.

Health officers passed among hotels, theatres and other concentration places for refugees innoculating against typhoid. Hospitals were crowded with pneumonia and exposure sufferers.

SUFFERING ACUTE

Two hundred persons were reported seriously ill at Jeffersonville, Ind., across the swollen Ohio. This town was reported the worst hit in this vicinity.

Supplies were brought toward Louisville from all directions. Most of them were routed to Jeffersonville, where suffering was acute.

There was a grave shortage of boats to carry men, women and children from upper stories of buildings. More than half the population of this city of 360,000 was numbered among the refugees.

Refugees were rushed to the Union Station and placed indiscriminately on waiting trains, which puffed away with no certainty of proceeding more than a few miles.

The purpose was to drop them off at stations along the route—anything to get them out of Louisville.

NEGRO SECTION SUFFERS

The boundary of the business district was Main St. on the North,

(Continued on Page 4)

200 Seamen Volunteer To Aid in Flood Relief

Leave New York Picket Line to Answer Appeal of Louisville Mayor—Picket Cards Accepted as Credentials by Recruiting Officer

After a valiant three-months fight against shipowners, more than 200 union seamen turned to battling mid-western flood waters yesterday afternoon.

Answering the call of Mayor Neville Miller of Louisville, Ky., for experienced boatmen for rescue work, a large group of rank and file members of the International Seamen's Union entrained for the flooded city of 330,000 people for mercy work.

The volunteers who answered the call of Captain Robert J. Foster for experienced oarsmen boarded a special train at Penn Station yesterday afternoon and will make no stops until they get to the flooded area around the Ohio River this morning.

Included in the group were two telegraphers from the American Radio Telegraphers Association.

Many of the former strikers who made up the volunteer group left only with the clothes they wore. They will not be paid for rescue work but expect to be taken care of by the mayor of the flood-stricken Kentucky city. Several of them carried heavy high-topped rubber boots.

Every man who went had to show his able-bodied seamen's and life boat tickets. A striking seamen's picket card also met with the approval of Foster.

Most of the men answered a radio broadcast for men yesterday morning or were recruited at the Seamen's Institute.

BMT WORKERS DEMAND 2 BE REINSTATED

200 Lock Themselves in Power Station in City's First Stayin

A complete stoppage of all B.-M.T. lines in Brooklyn loomed this morning as a result of New York City's first industrial stay-in which was started at the Williamsburg power house of the company yesterday afternoon.

Power on the Brighton, Culver, Sea Beach, West End, Fourth Ave., Broadway-Jamaica, and all borough street cars and els will be cut off at 6 o'clock this morning unless union demands of the Transport Workers' Lodge 1457 are acceded to by the B.-M.T.

Approximately 4,000,000 people ride the lines daily.

HIT DISMISSALS

More than 200 workers who dramatically locked themselves in the vast B.-M.T. power house at 500 Kent Ave. at 3 P.M. yesterday said they would cut off all power in the plant unless B.-M.T. officials reinstate two workers discharged for union activity and grant the union recognition.

The two workers—Albert Morgan, 45, and James McKinney, 36—were fired Saturday on three-minute notice after working ten years for the company as licensed boiler room engineers. Both are married and Morgan has two children.

FIRED FOR UNION ACTIVITY

The union says the discharges were made solely because of the union work of the two.

Late last night the B.-M.T., noted for its union discrimination, had not taken any steps to meet the demands of the workers.

Instead it had dispatched a brigade of company guards to the power house, leaving many station platforms unguarded.

The action of the power house workers came at 3 P. M. yesterday when the early shift ended and workers refused to leave the plant. A group of workers with grimy faces, black peaked caps, and oil-stained shirts went to the main entrance of the plant with an iron bar which they used to bolt the doors by putting it through the handles.

Only workers who reported for the afternoon shift and city policemen were allowed inside.

They then notified John Menden, president of the B. M. T. System, and Mayor LaGuardia that power would be kept going until 6 A. M. this morning. If the company did not meet their demands by then, the huge dynamos would be shut off.

Their action was later reinforced with the announcement by John J.

(Continued on Page 4)

STOP COERCION SHIPPERS TOLD

Labor Board Orders Halt to Intimidation of Union Seamen

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The National Labor Relations Board intervened today to prevent coercion of former strikers returning to ships by ousted officials and ship owners.

Chairman J. Warren Madden instructed the New York office of the N.L.R.B. to investigate at once complaints of the seamen that the shipowners and the old officials were seeking to force the samen to declare themeselves in favor of the discredited officials and as being opposed to the N.L.R.B. hearings now taking place as condition to getting job.

Attorneys representing the ship owners and old officials were requested by the Board to communicate with their clients to discontinue the practice. The action followed the receipt of a telegram by Joseph Curran at the hearing from Al Lannon, chief dispatcher of the Joint Maritime Strike Committee in New York, who described the vicious form of intimidation being used to frustrate the N.L.R.B. inquiry.

During the course of the afternoon's hearing Gustave Brown, former New York agent of the Eastern and Gulf Sailors Association, and a vice-president of the I.S.U., reluctantly admitted that prior to his ouster he had continued in office as a trustee in defiance of constitution. He further admitted that although the constitution provided for the election of a negotiations committee to conclude a contract with the ship owners the existing contract entered into against the declared wishes of the membership,

(Continued on Page 8)

G.M. OAKLAND PLANT STRUCK; CLOSING SEEN

Union Chiefs Leave for Parley—LaFollette Summons Police

DETROIT, Jan. 25.—The General Motors strike spread today to Oakland, Cal., with most workers of key departments of the Fisher Body and Chevrolet Plants out, the United Automobile Workers announced.

There are 2,400 in the two plants which it is expected will close tomorrow. Oakland was one of the spots where General Motors was still able to produce complete cars. A large picket line was stationed at the plants, local strike leaders telephoned to the strategy committee.

Homer Martin, president, Wyndham Mortimer and Ed Hall, vice-presidents, and George Addes, secretary treasurer of the U.A.W., left for Washington tonight to again confer with John L. Lewis in preparation for the conference of union and company officials called by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

General Motors officials were silent tonight concerning the conference Wednesday. Although Governor Murphy and Madame Perkins have said they have new hopes, it was not indicated what the basis might be. It was expected, however, that there will be a definite proposal or there would be no point in calling another conference.

SHERIFF CHIEF SUMMONED

First subpoenas for investigation of the tear gassing and shooting of strikers at Fisher Body Plant Two in Flint were served tonight upon Sheriff Thomas Wolcott Prosecutir Joseph R. Joseph and Police Chief James Wills are of Flint. They were ordered to appear before the LaFollette Committee Investigating Civil Rights in Washington, Feb. 3 and instructed to bring all records and data on weapons, ammunition and tear gas used by police in the attack January 11.

John L. Lewis was today invited by the Kelsey Hayes workers to address a mass meeting in Detroit. In the telegram the workers declare full agreement with the policy of staying in the plant until a strike is settled and pointed to how they voted for a settlement in the plant before vacating their company's properties.

Announcement by G. M. that it would begin reopening plants that have not been declared on strike brought out strong picket lines today. At the Cadillac Plant all office workers were kept out of the plant because it was learned that the office was used as an entrance wedge for other workers. Nicholas Drey-

(Continued on Page 8)

$1,750,019 FOR LABOR SPIES

Promoted 'Happiness' in 13 G.M. Plants Says Senate Witness

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—How officials of the Corporation Auxiliary Company collected $1,750,019 in four years from 499 industrial clients for "promoting factory "happiness" with labor spies was told to members of the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee today.

Included in the list of clients of the spy agency were 13 plants of the General Motors Corporation, scene of the current auto strike.

Questioned by Chairman Robert M. LaFollette, progressive from Wisconsin, J. H. Smith, president of the company, was evasive in his answer on the functions which the concern rendered in saving "industries thousands and thousands of dollars."

Finally Smith said they promoted

(Continued on Page 8)

TROTZKY ORDERED AIDES TO 'MAKE TERMS WITH FASCISM' TO RESTORE CAPITALISM IN USSR

Sought Violent Overthrow of Soviet Union, Accused Declares

ACCUSED TESTIFY

Romm Tells of Trotzky's Interest in Weakening Soviet-U.S. Relations

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 25.—Karl Radek, Vladimir Romm, M. Serebriakov and Gregory Sokolnikov, followers of Leon Trotzky down the black road of treason, murder, counter-revolution and capitalist restoration, testified yesterday in the trial of the Trotzkyite "Parallel Center" here how they used offices entrusted to them by the people of the Soviet Union to work for the downfall of the Soviet Union.

They admitted the facts freely. They admitted their treason. They admitted their murders.

But each and all of them and Radek most of all squirmed and twisted and evaded and hated to admit their individual moral guilt for their atrocious crimes.

ALL CONFESS

Nevertheless, in the end, they were pinned to the wall by the barbed questions of A. Vyshinsky, state prosecutor, and shamefacedly confessed themselves the lowest of the low, vile apies and murderers and traitors at heart as well as by what they had represented as "political necessity."

The examination of Sokolnikov began yesterday with the cross-examination of the witness Vladimir Romm, Karl Radek's personal friend and political adherent, after which Sokolnikov took the stand.

State Prosecutor Vyshinsky asked Romm in detail how he gave Radek the letter from Trotzky, received through Sedov (Trotzky's son) in the summer of 1931, and whether Romm knew what Trotzky wrote to Radek.

KNEW TEXT OF LETTERS

"I knew the general contents of the letter," said Romm. "It was for unity with the Zinovievites and the 'Rights' and terrorism, firstly against Stalin and Voroshilov." (People's Commissar of Defense.)

Further questioning made it evident that Romm fully supported Trotzky's treacherous program, and that throughout the entire period of Romm's work as a Soviet journalist abroad, he actively participated in the counter-revolutionary Trotzkyite organization and was aware of the criminal aims of the "Parallel Center."

Vyshinsky: "Why did Trotzky want to meet you?"

Romm: "Probably to confirm verbally what he had written Radek in his letter. He said he agreed with the idea of forming the 'Parallel Center' and that the 'Parallel Center' would be not only 'parallel' but would act independently. Trotzky spoke about terrorism, wrecking acts and the final aim of all this.

"He said that one of the chief aims of the Trotzkyites was to cause profound distrust among the whole population with Stalin's Five-Year Plan. Trotzky concluded with the Latin proverb:

"'What medicine won't cure, iron will heal; what iron won't cure, fire will heal.'"

Then, Romm testified, Trotzky gave him a book entitled, "Tra-

(Continued on Page 4)

10,000 Rush To Fortify Malaga As Foe Nears

Fascists Again Checked in Bitter Fighting Near Madrid

HENDAYE, French-Spanish Frontier, Jan. 25.—Ten thousand workers were mobilized at Malaga today to rush fortifications as Gen. Queipo de Llano's Southern Fascist army—reinforced by new contingents of Italian troops and equipment—moved toward the city by land, sea and air.

Uncensored dispatches told of night and day labor, under fire of Fascist artillery and air attacks, as the defenses of the city were completed, in preparation for a stand which may duplicate the long siege of Madrid.

The Fascists, trying to tighten a net around Spain's second largest seaport, advanced one column over the week-end farther toward Motril, 48 miles East.

It was reported that about 4,000 men of the International Brigade, who have been training at Albacete, were being rushed by the government to the Malaga front. They passed through Alicante in a caravan of motor trucks a few days ago.

Meanwhile, from Calis came report of the arrival of another large contingent of Italian troops, who

(Continued on Page 8)

Spain Replies To Greetings of Lenin Rally

Premier Largo Caballero of Spain yesterday acknowledged greetings sent him from last Wednesday night's Lenin Memorial meeting in Madison Square Garden, and gave assurance that "we shall defend our democratic liberties until the end."

The text of Caballero's cable to I. Amter, chairman of the meeting, follows:

"The Premier and Minister of War, in the name of the Spanish People, send you the same heartfelt greetings conveyed to us in your message, and we assure you that we shall defend our democratic liberties until the end."

The cable sent to the Spanish leader:

"We, 30,000 workers, assembled at 13th annual Lenin Memorial meeting in New York, send warmest working-class greetings, solidarity in your heroic struggle for freedom. We pledge support to your democratic People's Front Republic in every way. The American people have always fought oppression and tyranny and are with you in your struggle against Fascism, the foreign mercenaries and Hitler-Mussolini intervention."

Davies Presents His Credentials in Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 25 (UP).—Joseph E. Davies, new United States Ambassador, presented his credentials at the Kremlin today to Michael Kalinin, President of the Soviet Executive Committee. He chatted with Kalinin for 20 minutes.

Minor's First-Hand Story On Spain Starts Tomorrow

Bob Minor's first-hand story of the Spanish people's fight against the fascist invasion begins tomorrow in the Daily Worker.

Minor, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., returned last week from the fighting fronts. He brought many striking photographs, which will appear with his series.

Minor's story will give Daily Worker readers an intimate insight into life in the trenches, the workshops, the homes, the hospitals, and the fields in Spain.

Trotzky 'Theories' Lead Into the Fascist Camp

AN EDITORIAL

The program of the Trotzkyist agents of the fascist war-instigators is as reprehensible as the murderous means by which they hoped to achieve their goal.

In the indictment, and by the admission of every one of the defendants, it is shown that this program was nothing less than **THE RESTORATION OF CAPITALISM!**

And this program of the **restoration of capitalism** on the planned ruins of successful socialism is the legitimate progeny of Trotzky's fundamental thesis: "You can't build socialism in the Soviet Union."

To destroy Stalin and all that this great leader stood for, the Trotzkyite tools of Hitler worked against Socialism by proposing the introduction of capitalist measures in the territory of the U.S.S.R.

More concretely, the indictment in the trial of Radek, et al, declares—and the charges are overwhelmingly sustained and corroborated by crushing and irrefutable evidence—that the basis of the counter-revolutionary plotting against the Soviet Union was pivoted on the following four points:

(1) Admission of private capital into the U.S.S.R.
(2) Dissolution of the collective farms.
(3) Liquidation of the state farms.
(4) Lease of a whole group of Soviet enterprises as concessions to foreign capitalists and granting these foreign states economic and political advantages to the point of yielding part of the Soviet territory.

Every one of these points is a continuation of the original policy of Trotzky in struggle against the building of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.

When the glorious Five Year Plan of Socialist construction was first adopted, the reactionary capitalists

(Continued on Page 4)

Autonomy for Moors Is Pledged by Madrid

Mussolini and Hitler Again Reject Ban on Shipment of Troops to Spain—Stall While Soldiers Are Transported en Masse

MADRID, Jan. 25.—Self-government for the Moors after the Spanish government quells the fascist uprising was promised in a proclamation issued today by the Madrid Defense Junta.

Copies of the proclamation were dropped over the fascist lines by government planes.

The proclamation urged Moorish soldiers to come over to the government side as a guarantee of greater independence for Morocco.

"We fight for our liberty and yours," the proclamation said, "so you may return peacefully to Morocco to govern yourselves without being enslaved by foreign military, even Spanish."

Fascists Reject Ban on Troops

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Continuing their tactic of stalling while pouring an unlimited supply of men and armaments to the Spanish Fascists, Mussolini and Hitler today delivered notes replying to the British government's suggestion for a ban on volunteers.

Both Italy and Germany accepted "in principle" but so snagged up their acceptance with a number of qualifications that delay on an agreement may be prolonged indefinitely.

The Italian and German notes were prepared, in almost identical text, after a series of conferences between Gen. Goering, Hitler's right-hand man, and Mussolini in Rome.

Hitler and Mussolini expressed "readiness" to take steps about volunteering as "soon as all other nations agree."

To Broadcast Talk On Lenin Over WFIL Wednesday Night

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Pat Toohey, district organizer of the Communist Party, will speak on the thirteenth annual memorial for V. I. Lenin, over Station WFIL Wednesday night, at 10.30 p. m.

A radio broadcast advertising the Lenin memorial meeting in the Market Street Arena on Friday night had previously been barred by Station WIP.

23 Are Injured as Car Jumps Tracks On B'klyn Bridge

Twenty-three street car riders jammed in a crowded Flushing Avenue trolley were seriously injured yesterday afternoon when the car jumped its tracks at the Manhaten end of the Brooklyn Bridge.

All traffic on the north roadway of the bridge was stopped when the rear end of the trolley jumped off the tracks almost to the guard rail.

The passengers in the car were panic-stricken as they were tossed to the floor of the crowded trolley. Three ambulances from the Beekman Street hospital treated the more seriously injured of the riders.

$40,000 Still Needed— And 17 Days to Go

The Daily Worker drive for funds has passed the halfway mark. In fact, it has crossed the $60,000 mark. This is due to the energetic work of many comrades and sympathizers, many of whom have done more than their share.

But only 17 days remain before the time, February 12, set for the completion of the drive. In this time, $40,000 must be collected.

A brief examination of the work of some of those who have contributed or organized collections indicates with the greatest clearness that our goal can easily be reached if those who have been slack in the drive would now rouse themselves to an effort equal to that of those who have already done their job.

What of the Districts which have been lagging?

What of the individuals who have been putting off some concentrated work of collection?

There are opportunities on all sides to raise funds for our paper. The dramatic and far-reaching events which are taking place before our eyes and which will continue to develop make our paper indispensable. Our tasks and our opportunities are growing. Let us all set to work with a will, with enthusiasm for the final stages of the drive.

Send funds today. Plan affairs, collections, parties. The paper badly needs the remainder of the quota. Do your part.

COLUMN LEFT!

Artists in G. M. Uniform
From the Blue Grass Country
Sure! Let's Eliminate!

By Harrison George

IN case some lily-browed critic should irritate your ear drums with apprehension lest art be not free and untrammeled in the Soviet Union, show him page eight in last Saturday's Herald Tribune.

There, was told the sad tale of how American culture is subjected to the rule of General Motors. There, it is admitted that two outstanding geniuses of music, Yehudi Menuhin and Georges Enesco, were forced, against their will, to violate their artistic feelings and play what General Motors demanded they play, but what they detested—the "Ave Maria."

Just why General Motors, which hires an army of spies and arsenals of deadly weapons to prevent trade union organization of auto workers, was so insistent on "Ave Maria" being played, doubtless has little to do with any piety of Mr. Sloan and Mr. Knudsen.

But the General Motors program arrangers were obdurate. And General Motors were paying the bill. Young Menuhin and Enesco flatly refused. Enesco saying:

"I say nothing about 'Ave Maria.' It is kinder so. But to play it after the Bach two-violin concerto . . . this would be an anticlimax."

Nothing could move the two artists, until young Menuhin's father reminded them that they must "render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's." He said:

"Remember, Yehudi, that General Motors has given us the Bach. Also Mozart and Debussy. Remember five years ago, when they shivered and trembled and feared at even Lalo's Spanish Symphony. We can't have everything, Yehudi. Please, Mr. Enesco; last year they let us play, at least, the Bruch concerto. We are making real progress. There will be sixty million people listening. And an 'Ave Maria' is a small price to pay for that."

And thus it was. In Bach as in wages, in Mozart as in speed-up, in Bruch as in union organization, the General Motors giveth and the General Motors taketh away. Blessed be the name of General Motors!

The General Motors was paying the piper and calling the tune. Of what account are the artistic feelings of two musical genluses?

However, we might recommend to these artists that the workers of Flint have a lesson for them.

Artists, too, might sit down!

•

A LETTER from Lexington, Ky., gives one not only a glimpse of the blue grass country, but an idea or two about our social system. It says:

"I was out to the Sam Riddle stables near Lexington and saw the racing stallion, Man of War. He was retired 17 years ago, after winning $249,000 for his owner. His last race was as a three-year old.

"He is ridden eight miles daily merely for his exercise and is turned out to pasture for an hour and a half daily. He is twenty and looks no older than twelve.

"I wonder if any worker envies this horse. No work for seventeen years.

"I asked a Negro bell boy in Winston Salem, N. C., about the treatment of Negroes by the whites. He knew where he was living. And his answer came after considerable thinking. He said: 'You know, some of these women wash their dogs in the bath tub. But if they caught one of us taking a bath in the tub, they would sure give us hell.'"

•

IN "Liberty" magazine, fascistic Mr. Macfadden a short time ago ran an editorial with a question for title: "What Do the Workers Really Want?" (Somebody should send him the program of the Communist Party to clear up his doubts.)

Well, in the Jan. 30 issue of "Liberty," we find a comment and some helpful suggestions by a disciple of Hitler who lives in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. And we suggest that Milwaukee workers might well take notice of it.

His name is C. S. Wasweyler, M.D., and in reply to Macfadden's question he says:

"They (the workers) want all they can get, regardless."

Doctor Wasweyler, you might think from that, does not want all he can get, nor want anything "regardless." But, he goes on and lets a large and caterwauling cat out of the bag by the "remedy" he prescribes:

"Eliminate the unfit," meaning, obviously, these inferior beings called workers. "You might as well encourage tuberculosis, typhoid, cancer and diphtheria."

We suggest, that Milwaukee workers might station some pickets outside Dr. Wasweyler's office, to warn all workers against being eliminated.

WHAT'S ON

Chicago, Ill.

Mid-Winter Confetti Ball. For the benefit of the Labor Press and Spain. Prize for the best couple in waltz contest. Senor and Senorita Delaval in international Spanish dances. Russian-Ukrainian Mandolin Orchestra. Senor Luis Feres, Spanish Consul, will be present. Dancing to Irving R. Letchinger's Orchestra. Jan. 30, 8:30 P.M. North-West Masonic Temple, 1547 N. Leavitt St. Adm.: 35c in advance; 40c at door.

HERNDON CASE BEFORE HIGH COURT FEB. 5

Supreme Court Date Set; Fundamental Issues Raised

Appeal of the case of Angelo Herndon will be heard by the United States Supreme Court on Feb. 5, it was learned yesterday, Anna Damon, acting national secretary of the International Labor Defense, announced.

Argument in the four-year-old case of "insurrection," on which Herndon stands sentenced to 18 to 20 years on the Georgia chain-gang, will be made by Whitney North Seymour, prominent constitutional attorney, retained in the appeal by the International Labor Defense. The court, now in recess for two weeks, re-convenes on Feb. 1.

3RD TIME BEFORE COURT

The case of the young Negro Communist will be before the court for the third time. In a previous appeal a majority of the court refused to assume jurisdiction—a position vigorously opposed by a minority of four. An application for rehearing, soon after, was denied. Since then, the case has gone through the county court in Atlanta, which, on a writ of habeas corpus, declared the ancient insurrection law under which Herndon was convicted unconstitutional. The Georgia State Supreme Court reversed this decision of the county court on appeal by the state.

The Herndon case is the second major appeal brought before the United States Supreme Court by the International Labor Defense in the last two months. In the case of Dirk De Jonge, sentenced to seven years imprisonment in Portland, Ore., under the state criminal syndicalism law, the Supreme Court declared the application of the statute unconstitutional, and this decision has given impetus to a campaign for repeal of the law in the legislature of that state, now in session.

FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES RAISED

The Herndon case, Miss Damon said, presents even more fundamental issues of free speech and free assemblage, than the De Jonge case. The appeal argues that the insurrection law of Georgia, under which conviction was obtained, a law originally passed before the civil war as a measure of suppression for slave rebellions, is unconstitutional both in itself and as applied in this case.

The case comes before the Supreme Court as a climax in a campaign in which thousands of prominent trade unionists and liberals of every shade have taken part, and in which a million and a half persons throughout the country signed their names to petitions addressed to the governor of Georgia, asking Herndon's release and repeal of the Georgia insurrection statute.

17 Die as Miami Bus Plunges Into a Canal

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 25 (UP).—A Tampa-bound Tamiami Trial Tours motor coach careened out of control into a drainage canal about 30 miles from here, carrying at least 17 of its passengers to death in one of the worst bus tragedies in history.

Eight of the dead were identifed tonight. Nine others were in Miami mortuaries still unidentified.

Bus company officials said there were 16 known survivors of the disaster, of whom 11 were in hospitals here. Only one was believed seriously injured.

The coach carried 33 passengers when it left the Union Bus Terminal at 8 a.m.

Militia Outpost in Madrid

Four militiamen defending Madrid take refuge in a partially destroyed building in the Alguellas district as they fire on fascists in University City.

Protest Radio Ban On Lenin Memorial

Robert Minor 'Daily' Correspondent at Madrid Front to Speak at Philadelphia Meeting Friday Night—Speaks in Baltimore Jan. 31

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Refusal of Station WIP to broadcast a paid announcement of the Lenin memorial meeting here Friday night was protested today by the Communist Party, and legal action threatened in a letter against Benedict Gimbel, station manager.

Robert Minor, Daily Worker correspondent who just returned from Spain, is scheduled to speak. A capacity crowd is expected at the rally in the Market Street Arena.

The program includes a pageant, "Spain 1937," by Merle Hirsh and her dance group. Spanish Popular Front chorus, the Philadelphia Workers Chorus, and Miss McDonald, Negro singer.

Pat Toohey, district organizer of the Communist Party will be chairman.

BALTIMORE JAN. 31

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Robert Minor, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party who just returned from Spain, will speak at this city's annual Lenin Memorial meeting which will be held in Lehman Hall on Sunday, Jan. 31.

KRUMBEIN IN GARY

GARY, Ind., Jan. 25.—Charles Krumbein, New York State Secretary of the Communist Party, will be the main speaker at a memorial meeting for V. I. Lenin, world working class leader, this Friday night at the Spanish Castle, 11th Ave. and Van Buren St. The Chicago Repertory Group will perform.

LENIN HONORED IN BARRE

BARRE, Vt., Jan. 25.—More than 65 people joined in honoring Lenin on the 13th anniversary of his death at a meeting here Friday night. Otis Hood and Frank Gilbert of Boston spoke.

CHICAGO Y.C.L. MEMORIAL

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—A Lenin-Liebknecht - Luxemburg Memorial meeting will be held by the West Side section of the Young Communist League in the Culture Center, 3223 Roosevelt Rd., this Friday night. Ed Brown of the Communist Party wil speak.

NEW HAVEN MEMORIAL

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25.—Protesting against the blockade of Spanish democracy by the U. S. Congress, Marcel Scherer of New York declared at this city's Lenin Memorial meeting at the Hillhouse High School Friday night:

"If Lenin were alive today, the subject nearest his heart would be the support of Spain in the struggle against fascism."

Other speakers were Harry Kaye, state secretary of the Young Communist League and I. Wofsie, state secretary of the Communist Party.

150 Feared Dead In Powder Blast In Copper Mines

CHUQUICAMATA, Chile, Jan. 25 (UP).—A terrific explosion of about 1,000 sacks of black powder shattered the C-1 pit of the famous Anaconda Copper mines here today, causing casualties which it was feared might reach 150 dead and injured.

So many were missing it was impossible to estimate the exact toll. Shortly afer the explosion, 11 bodies were in the morgue and 95 were in hospitals, five of them near death. Many others, it was feared, were buried in piles of blasted rock.

Two American engineers were believed to be among the dead. One of the missing was E. M. Compland of Michigan.

Fragments of bodies were extracted by rescue workers and placed in a pile. The explosion shook the surrounding country like an earthquake. As a great column of smoke rose, families of the miners poured out of their encampment to the scene of the disaster, wailing in fear.

A 20-ton electric shovel was blown away like a toy. Its crew of seven were all killed. Huge boulders, some weighing almost a ton, were scattered around the crater caused by the explosion. The government mobilized all available medical, nursing and other relief help.

RAIL LODGE ASKS FDR END BAN ON SPAIN

Lift Arms Embargo Says Letter—700 in Gary Protest on Ban

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—President Roosevelt and progressive Wisconsin congressmen were today asked by the W. A. Gardner lodge, No. 191, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen to take steps to lift the embargo on arms shipments to aid Spanish democracy.

In the resolution adopted by the railroad workers Mr. Roosevelt and Congress were urged "to use their position to co-operate with other countries to bring about the cessation of German and Italian interference in Spain."

GARY HITS ARMS BAN

GARY, Ind., Jan. 25.—More than 700 people at a mass meeting here adopted a resolution asking President Roosevelt to immediately lift the embargo against democratic Spain. Five hundred forty-nine dollars was collected for Spanish aid.

School Leaders Protest Attack On Spain Rally

Browder and Bates Will Speak at Newark Meeting on Feb. 5

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—University of Louisville campus leaders, ranging from the football team captain to the Student Council president, joined in a protest to the Louisville Courier-Journal and Times for its editorial attacking the meeting for a Spanish youth delegation on the two local university campuses.

The editorial referred to two rallies at the University of Louisville and University of Kentucky for Luis and Maria Simarro, Josefina Ramirez, and Eugenio Imas last Monday night.

GIVE $200

More than $200 was raised at the two meetings despite the circulation of leaflets against the rally by the local Catholic hierarchy.

Among those who signed the letter to the Courier-Journal and Times were the editor and managing editor of the Cardinal, campus newspaper; editor of The University, campus literary quarterly; the presidents of the Y.W.C.A., Women's League and Pallas Club, honorary women's scholastic society.

The chairman of the American Student Union; the presidents of the Interfraternity Council, Student Council, and the Palhellenic, governing body of sororities; editor of the "L" book, registration handbook; president of the Senior Class, and the football team captain.

BROWDER IN NEWARK

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 25.—Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, and Ralph Bates, noted British novelist who recently came from Madrid's front lines, will speak here at a mass meeting to raise funds for Spain on Friday, Feb. 5, at Laurel Garden, 457 Springfield Ave.

FORM LYNN GROUP

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 25.—A local committee to aid Spanish democracy has been organized here with many community groups actively participating in a drive to collect aid for Spain.

Among the organizations enlisted in the campaign for Spanish aid are: Italian Progressive Group, Women's Council, Armenian Aid Society, Communist Party, International Workers Order, and a Shoe Workers Union local.

Ford Fears Strikes Will Hit His Plants

Flint Auto Union Firm On Holding Sit-Downs

City Tense as General Motors-Controlled Flint Alliance Is Expected to Attempt to Resume Its Open Strikebreaking

By DeWitt Gilpin

FLINT, Mich., Jan. 25.—The auto strike situation became extremely tense here today as union officials indicated they feared new attempts at violence by General Motors agents. George Boysen, head of the General Motors-backed Flint Alliance, was expected to announce definite plans for an attempt to break the strike. Following Vice-President Knudsen's announcement that a part of the auto corporation's plants would reopen, Boysen immediately declared that he would take steps to open Flint plants.

"Now that the Washington negotiations have collapsed," Boysen said, "we feel our duty is to take once more an active part in efforts to reopen the plants."

Boysen, when so advised by Knudsen, had formerly agreed to retire to the "background" during negotiations. Questioned as to whether he would demand the evacuation of the sit-down strikers from the plants here, Boysen said: "We will use whatever legal means are at our command to evacuate the plants."

This was thought to mean that Boysen would demand the serving of the "John Doe" warrants that have been issued for the strikers and never destroyed.

Robert Travis, union organization director of the strike here, when queried as to the union's position on evacuating the plants stated that "the only way to get us out of these plants is to pull us out."

With Knudsen announcing from Detroit that the Chevrolet plant here would open, plans were being laid by the union for a huge picket line. Picketing of all plants, union officials stated, will continue in a peaceful manner and any violence that may be forthcoming should be laid at the door of the Flint Alliance.

Expect 500 Delegates At Anti-War Parley

City-Wide Conference of League Against War and Fascism to Open Friday at Stuyvesant High with Saturday Session at New School

Approximately 500 delegates from organizations with an estimated membership of 1,000,000 are expected to attend the City-Wide Conference Against War and Fascism Friday and Saturday.

The keynote meeting, open to the public, will take place Friday at 8:30 P.M. at the Stuyvesant High School, 345 East 15th Street. Conference sessions are scheduled for Saturday at the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th Street, beginning at 1 P.M.

The New York City Division of the American League Against War and Fascism, sponsoring the conference, has released statements by Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Roger Baldwin and H. C. Engelbrecht, three of the 80 sponsors. They follow:

THEIR STATEMENTS

Rev. Holmes: "Fascism is the outstanding danger to our civilization, not only because of what it is in itself, but because it is the seed from which is springing the war which may destroy us utterly."

Baldwin: "Every ounce of effort against the drift to war and reaction is critical for the survival of democracy as a peaceful means of change."

Engelbrecht: "The most immediate and urgent task before all democratically minded people today is to prevent the second world war and to stop the spread of the fascist cancer. Perhaps these two problems are really identical. The need of the hour is to rouse the people everywhere to a determined stand against threatening disaster—and to keep them aroused."

500 Parents of P. S. 6 Kids Score Board for Neglect

Five hundred indignant parents of children attending Public School No. 6, Tremont and Vyse Aves., the Bronx, passed resolutions condemning the Board of Education's neglect of badly needed construction work there and urging building of a wing.

The resolutions were adopted at a mass meeting addressed by Marion Lawson and Anna E. True, neighborhood civic leaders.

A telegram was sent to Congressman James Fitzpatrick, urging his support of the Fletcher-Harrison Bill, which provides for Federal appropriations for schools.

The parents appointed a committee to interview school authorities about the elimination of the fire-trap health-hazard wooden shacks now being used instead of an adequate annex.

They also are demanding repairs in the auditorium, from the East wall of which the plaster has fallen. The ceiling in the main building was torn down because of roof leakage, and has not yet been repaired, the parents charge.

Manufacturers Report Admits G.M. Victory Would Be Spur

By George Morris
(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 25.—William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors, was met at Michigan Central Depot by Charles E. Sorensen, general manager of the Ford Motor Company, when he arrived here Saturday.

Knudsen returned from Washington where attempts to negotiate a settlement collapsed for the second time. After posing for photographers both left together though Sorensen denied that there was any significance to the meeting.

It is known, however, that the Ford Company is seriously worried by developments in the industry and at the prospect that a settlement of the General Motors strike will give the UAW a strong enough base from which to launch a drive upon the great River Rouge plant where 80,000 are employed.

The slogan, "G.M. Today, Ford Tomorrow," issued by the West Side local of the United Automobile Workers, has taken like wildfire and is a source of great concern to the Ford company.

An indication of that fear was in the way Harry Bennet, director of personnel (detective service) of the company, intervened in several strikes of parts companies supplying the Ford plant, and caused a settlement.

FORD MANEUVER

This was the case in the Kelsey-Hayes, Bohn Aluminum and Briggs strikes. While this gave the chief of Ford detectives favorable publicity, the real purpose in the intervention was to prevent developments that may cause even slight vibrations in "King Henry's" domain. Observing the way strikes of unorganized workers had developed in large plants at the slightest initiative, Ford officials obviously feel very much interested in the situation.

Production of GM cars was down to 7,450 this week, compared with a normal turnout of 50,000. This is accounted by truck and Canadian production which has not been seriously affected, and by the scraping of the last available parts. Ward's Automotive Reports commented as follows on the strike situation:

"A victory of any sort for the union will be sufficient impetus to enroll new members and lay plans for further labor disturbances in the industry as soon in the future as practical. General Motors knows this and the rest of the industry knows it. A crushing defeat for the union is about the only way to avert the disadvantages of a closed shop at this time. Of course whether such a defeat will come is problematical."

This was seen as a clear indication that competing companies will join hands against the union. The Ford Company may aid GM plants with certain parts produced in plants that were closed down.

STRIKE IS PLEBISCITE

Wide publicity being given here to a proposal that a poll be taken to determine if the "workers want to return to work" was termed company inspired by the strikers.

"This strike is really itself a plebiscite," Homer Martin, president of the UAW, said. "If the men were not in back of this strike they would desert the union or refuse to follow its leadership. In this case the opposite is true and the men are joining the union every day and paying $2 to do it. We have a majority."

John L. Lewis issued a similar statement in Washington.

More than 400 strikers' wives and children took part in an impressive picket line at the Cadillac plant.

The Daily Worker special GM strike supplement was distributed in tens of thousands at Michigan plants. It was literally grabbed up according to reports from all distributors. Strikers representing all political shades agreed that the issue served greatly to raise the morale of the workers.

'Madrid Document' Showing Tomorrow

The first showing of a new film, "Madrid Document," on the Spanish Civil War will be held tomorrow night at 8:30 p. m. in the Hotel Newton, Broadway and 94th St., under the auspices of the West Side Friends of Spanish Democracy.

Carleton Beals, noted Latin American authority, will speak.

FDR Signs Gold Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (UP).—President Roosevelt today signed the bill passed by Congress extending the life of the $2,000,000,000 monetary stabilization fund and the President's power to alter the gold content of the dollar.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY!

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

SPEAKER

Bob Minor

Just Returned from Spain

Program:

Pageant "Spain 1937"—New World Dancers—Phila. Workers Chorus—Miss McDonald, well known Negro Singer—Spanish Popular Front Chorus

PAT TOOHEY, Chairman

FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 8 P.M.

Market Street Arena
46th and Market Streets

Many Great Progressive Possibilities Lie Before Hosiery Convention

By B. GORDON

The 26th annual convention of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers opened on Monday in Washington, D. C. This Federation is the largest in the United Textile Workers of America. It is the first Federation to hold a convention since the last U.T.W. convention, which has distinguished itself as the most progressive convention in recent history.

The Hosiery Federation convention takes place at a time when the hosiery workers are waging a campaign to organize the unorganized. At present the Federation is conducting a number of strikes in the most important sections of the industry, including the most famous Berkshire Strike, in Reading, Pa.

It is noteworthy to state that this strike began just when the national agreement of the Hosiery Federation with manufacturers expired. Since the union hosiery workers are working without a national agreement.

HOSE PRICES RISE

While manufacturers are unwilling to sign a national agreement which will guarantee a decent wage and union conditions, prices on all hosiery rises. While hosiery workers are striking for a few cents more in pay, the officers of the Kayser and Gotham, but two of the many hosiery companies, receive as high as $40,000 and more per year in salary. Net profit of the Kayser Co. for the last six months was $477,352. This is a much larger profit than in the previous six months.

While we indicate the profits of this one concern, all others are in the same position. Both union and non-union companies have been making profit, and all, including Berkshire, have raised the price of hosiery. This certainly is the time for the hosiery workers, through their union, to organize for a struggle to force the hosiery manufacturers to sign a national agreement with the federation.

U.T.W. CONVENTION MODEL TO BE FOLLOWED

In labor circles the last U.T.W. convention was considered progressive and democratic. The Hosiery Federation, one of the many Federations comprising the U.T.W., was represented at the U.T.W. convention with over 100 delegates, who helped to make the convention what it was.

The stand of that convention on proglems vital to the textile workers and the labor movement as a whole can certainly serve as a model for the present Hosiery convention. We refer to the resolutions passed in connection with such problems as:

Full support to the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The National Textile Act;

Organization of the unorganized, in the South and other centers;

Support of labor legislation;

For independent political action and a Labor Party;

Against war and fascism;

Support of the struggle for democracy in Spain, and many other resolutions, too many to mention in this article.

Most outstanding were the amendments to the U.T.W. constitution, which today make out of the United Textile Workers of America an organization built on the industrial form of organization, and controlled by the membership at large, not by top officials.

With the resignation of President McMahon and with Vice-President Gorman becoming the president of the U.T.W., the textile workers, of whom the hosiery workers are a part, may expect a great movement to organize the whole textile industry. This convention will do well to pass resolutions for a joint drive of all the federations that make up the U.T.W. In every center where there are hosiery mills. In centers where other C.I.O. unions are carrying on a drive to unionize the workers, there a joint drive of all unions should be conducted.

NATIONAL AGREEMENT AND C.I.O.

Hosiery workers are known to be very militant. The whole history of the development of the Hosiery local unions is full of strike struggles for better conditions and union recognition. Many hosiery workers gave their lives in the struggles of the union. In fact, no concessions were won by the hosiery workers without their organized might.

Yes, often agreements were signed without strike, but some of them were none too good.

Today the Federation is challenged not only by the non-union manufacturers but by the so-called union manufacturers. Above all stands the Berkshire, controlled by Hitler's agents in the U.S.A.

The convention in discussing the struggle for a national agreement, certainly will have to connect the struggle for an agreement with the drive to win the strikes now on.

The labor movement has learned that only a well-organized movement on a national scale of a certain branch of the industry, or of the industry as a whole, be it hosiery or silk, automobile or steel, is the method for winning the struggle.

Hosiery workers are following with great interest the battles in other industries. Many branches of the textile industry are preparing for struggle. All workers are looking towards the C.I.O. for cooperation in their struggles for better conditions. In hosiery too the C.I.O. is helpful. In Buffalo, the Millfay (branch of Berkshire) workers were organized to strike by the C.I.O. representatives in the field. It is expected that this convention will go on record to get the united help of the rest of the textile industry in this fight for a national agreement; at the same time requesting the C.I.O. to help in the struggle. Such a stand will be a becoming answer to the challenge of the hosiery manufacturers, and will be a guarantee for the successful organizing drive to organize the unorganized and the winning of a national agreement.

HOSIERY CONSTITUTION

In the Daily News Record, an article appeared in connection with the calling of the convention, which states:

"The feeling has been growing for some time that the present mechanics of the Federation are too 'democratic' for effectual work and changes along this line are certain to come up for consideration. Much time is being lost, some hosiery union leaders say, because of the ultra-democratic principle of turning a good many matters over to referendum of the entire membership, and the theory of national committee polls on more or less insignificant matters may be greatly altered by the next convention."

Hosiery members cannot agree with the above statement of "some hosiery union leaders." If anything helped to build the Hosiery Federation, it was the fact that the consituation is democratic. Today, when the progressive trade union movement has given such decisive answer to the old reactionary officials and their method of conducting the unions, as demonstrated by the many international unions, state Federation of Labor bodies and locals in their support to the progressive methods of the C.I.O., this in spite of threats of expulsions, the Hosiery Convention can do nothing else but stand by the constitution as is. The Federation was made what it is, a Federation controlled by the members, by such points of the constitution as these:

The National Committee and the National Committee motion are a great help in mobilizing the membership in their struggle for better conditions. This body helps to keep the entire membership informed on issues of major importance to the whole Federation.

The National Executive Board shall consist of at least 10 members actually working at the trade, made the Federation what it is, a Federation controlled by the membership.

The delegates to the convention, from hosiery mills, will have to differ with any official who feels that these clauses in the constitution should be done away with.

TEXTILE LEGISLATION OR "APPAREL"

At the last Executive Board meeting, when the question of Legislation was discussed, certain officers raised the question of the desirability of the Hosiery Federation going under "apparel" in place of textile legislation. The reason given was that this will help to raise the wage level of the hosiery workers. Nothing is further from the truth. The N. R. A. proved that only through organization can Hosiery workers raise their wage level. Even under "apparel" the less organized branches of the industry receive less pay. Under textile legislation the hosiery workers made their own code. Their union agreement became their code, just as the Dyers Federation made their contract their code. United action of all textile workers behind the National Textile Act will give the hosiery workers a guarantee for union recognition and union conditions.

CONVENTION SHOULD LEAD WAY

This Hosiery Federation convention, taking place while great struggles are on in every part of the country, can become a mobilization point. Hosiery and all other textile workers will keep their ear and ears open to the deliberations and resolutions of the convention. Let it be one of the most progressive and instructive conventions which will help to unite the whole membership in a struggle for better conditions.

RADEK TESTIFIES AT TRIAL HE PLOTTED WITH FASCIST POWERS TO DEFEAT U.S.S.R. IN WAR

Took Part in Organizing Murder of Kirov in 1934, He Tells Soviet Court

Cites Instructions from Trotzky's Letters to Plan Assassinations of Soviet Leaders and Wrecking of Country's Industry

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 25.—The entire morning session yesterday, in the Supreme Court session trying the case of the Trotskyist "Parallel Center" here was devoted to the examination of Karl Radek.

Radek testified that all three counter-revolutionary centers: the Trotzkyite-Zinovievite center, headed by Leo Kamenev and Gregory Zinoviev (convicted of treason and murder and executed last year); the Parallel Trotzkyite center consisting of Gregory Piatakov, Karl Radek, M. Serebriakov and Gregory Sokolnikov (now on trial) and the "Right" center, headed by N. Bukharin, had each their own terrorist groups.

Radek said that when he learned from Bukharin that he, Bukharin, as a member of the "Right" center was part of the leadership of terrorist activity, Radek expressed surprise that Bukharin, although a poor organizer, undertook such work.

Bukharin explained that the "Rights" were trying to recruit their terrorist elements from among the academic youth and that Bukharin, having personal contacts among them, was best able to carry out this mission.

When Radek became convinced, after the assassination of Sergei Kirov, Leningrad Communist leader, in December, 1935, that terrorist acts did not bring the results that the Trotzkyites expected, he, Radek, considered: either renouncing terrorist acts, or substituting planned organized terrorist acts for sporadic, partisan acts.

ORGANIZED TERRORIST GROUPS

Radek testified he conveyed these thoughts to Bukharin. Later Bukharin informed him that it was the "Right" center's opinion that abandoning terrorism was light-mindedness.

Radek then testified in detail how he undertook the reorganization of terrorist groups after the conviction of Zinoviev, Kamenev and others in January, 1935. (Their first conviction after Kirov's assassination, and before their full guilt was known.)

The main point in Radek's testimony, however, was the information he gave of the agreements between Trotsky and members of the "Parallel Center" with the Japanese and German governments for joint struggle against the Soviet Union.

In the spring of 1934 Radek received Trotzky's letter containing his basic instructions on the campaign to overthrow the Soviet government, and on the policy after the expected ascension to power of the Trotzky bloc after the military defeat of the Soviet Union (in foreign war).

The letter proposed to the members of the Parallel Center that they establish contact with the official representatives of foreign powers in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and as Radek said: thereby sanction Trotzky's powers to negotiate with foreign governments on behalf of the future government bloc in the U.S.S.R.

RADEK MEETS DIPLOMAT

At a diplomatic reception given in November, 1935, the official representative of a certain Fascist country approached Radek and cautiously confided to him that his government had contact with Trotzky.

Radek replied that the government whose representative that person was, might count upon concessions from "realistic politicians" in the U.S.S.R., that is, from the bloc when it attained power.

"I knew," Radek testified, "that such a reply from me meant treason to the Fatherland, but I followed Trotzky's instructions."

When questioned by the state prosecutor, Andrei Vyshinsky, the other accused: Piatakov, Serebriakov and Sokolnikov all admitted knowledge of these things in Trotzky's letter.

All admitted their acceptance of Trotsky's line favoring a Soviet military defeat and that they acted to bring about such a defeat.

Radek testified further that, fulfilling Trotzky's instructions, Sokolnikov likewise responded to the representative of a certain Far Eastern Fascist country by sanctioning Trotzky's powers, but that Trotzky was not satisfied; he wanted Sokolnikov to enter into more serious negotiations with that diplomat.

SECOND TROTZKY LETTER

In December, 1935, Radek received Trotzky's second letter, which was an outlined program of the international Trotzkyist policy. Trotzky said the victory of German Fascism opened the perspective of fascisization of the whole of Europe. The working class had suffered a defeat. No prospects existed for its recovery before a war. The Bloc could attain power, following the war, and the Soviet Union's military defeat. On attaining power, the bloc promises to grant Japan the Maritime and Amur regions and to cede the Ukraine to Germany. Germany would receive the necessary raw material, food and markets. Japan would be guaranteed oil in the eventuality of a Japanese-American war.

The Trotzkyites would accept Germany's demand not to resist the seizure of the Danubian and Balkan countries and not to interfere with Japan's seizure of China.

The Trotzkyist domestic policy was an open program for establishment of capitalism. /Since during the eighteen years of the Revolution the working class had acquired such an appetite, in order to work normally under the new conditions a firm government would be necessary, regardless of its form.

Trotzky said that such a government would not be fascist; he defined it as a "Napoleon I" government.

Replying to subsequent questions, Radek admitted acceptance of Trotzky's defeatist line in 1934, since he considered Socialism was not strong enough to combat the fascist aggressors, but said that the Soviet Union was so strengthened towards the end of 1935 that the Trotzkyist defeatist plan was beaten.

RADEK'S STORY

Radek in recounting his Trotzkyist past said:

"I joined the Trotzkyist opposition and belonged to it and its leadership until I was exiled in January, 1928. In exile I continued to occupy a Trotskyite position until the moment when I sent an application for reinstatement to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in June, 1929. The whole time I belonged to the political center of the Trotskyist organization."

Radek's further testimony showed that he returned to the Communist Party as a double-dealer and soon after he got back from exile renewed his Trotskyist connection and continued to hold Trotzkyist views on all basic questions of Party policy. Radek stated:

"Even in 1931 I over-estimated the strength of the kulak resistance and was afraid of the difficulties, and thus became a reflection of the forces hostile to the proletariat."

Radek heard of the existence and activity of the "United Center" (Kamenev-Zinoviev center) from Trotzky's letter to him in February or March, 1932. Trotzky informed him that he had information that he, Radek, was convinced of the correctness of Trotzky's estimate that the Soviet policy would arrive at an impasse unless the Trotzkyist demands were fulfilled.

Trotzky further wrote that as he knew Radek as an active man, he was convinced that Radek would return to the struggle. At the end of the letter, Trotzky said approximately this, Radek testified:

"You must take into account the experience of the previous period and understand that it is impossible to return to old methods, that the struggle has entered a new phase with new features. This phase consists in the fact that we shall either be destroyed together with the Soviet Union or must raise the question of removing its leadership."

TERRORIST PLANS BEGIN

"But when I read 'removal of the leadership' I clearly understood what Trotzky meant. About the end of September or in October, 1932, I decided to return to the path of struggle. I had a conversation with Mrachkovsky, to whom I said, 'I have decided to go with you.'

"I asked him their ideas about the struggle and how far the rapprochement with the Zinovievites had proceeded."

State Prosecutor Vyshinsky asked: "What did Mrachkovsky reply?"

Radek: "He replied very definitely that the struggle had entered a terroristic phase and for the carrying out of these tactics we were now united with the Zinovievites and undertaking preparatory work."

Vyshinsky: "What preparatory work?"

Radek: "Obviously, when the new line consisted of terror, then preparatory work must consist of the collection and formation of terrorist cadres (trained groups). Mrachkovsky told me later that as a very sharp struggle lay ahead and casualties would be tremendous, we wanted to preserve certain cadres in case of a defeat, in case of arrest, and he said:

"'Therefore we did not put you into the first center.'

PLOT AGAINST KIROV

"In April, 1933, Mrachkovsky asked me whether I could mention any person among the Trotzkyites who would undertake organization of a terrorist group in Leningrad."

Vyshinsky; "Against whom?"

Radek: "Against Kirov, of course. I named such a person to him."

Vyshinsky: "Who was that?"

Radek: "Pregozhin."

Vyshinsky: "Was this April, 1933?"

Radek: "Yes."

Vyshinsky: "When was Kirov murdered?"

Radek: "Kirov was murdered December, 1934."

What the Trotzky Plotters Would Destroy

This architect's drawing shows a section of the new Moscow now under construction. This view from Lenin Hills looking at the Palace of Soviets shows the new buildings, bridges and a broad park now under construction as part of the complete rebuilding of the capital of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Vyshinsky: "Consequently, you, Radek, knew many months before this dastardly crime that the Trotzkyites were preparing to murder Kirov?"

Radek: "Mrachkovsky told me then that the Zinovievites in Leningrad were preparing the assassination, and I clearly understood that this referred to Kirov."

Radek's further testimony clearly showed that as a member of the center he was fully aware of the activity of the terrorist groups.

KNEW OF MURDER PREPARATIONS

Vyshinsky: "Were you aware that practical preparations for murders were being made?"

Radek: "As a member of the Trotzky-Zinoviev bloc from the beginning I knew about the practical preparations, the collection of cadres, the organization of these cadres, the training of these cadres."

Replying to Vyshinsky's questions, Radek confirmed that this included knowledge of terrorist acts, among which was preparation for the murder of Kirov.

Vyshinsky: "Was this before you received Trotzky's letter?"

Radek: "It was after receiving Trotzky's leiter. Trotzky's letter was received in February or March, 1932."

The state prosecutor then asked Radek various questions about his connections with terrorist groups. Radek's replies made clear that as a member of the center he not only knew about the existence of terrorist groups, but himself directly led Pregozhin's terrorist group, which aimed to commit the murder of Kirov.

NAMES SOME ACCOMPLICES

Pinned to the wall by the prosecutor's questions, Radek was forced to admit things he didn't wish to admit.

Vyshinsky: "With whom did you speak about terrorism?"

Radek: "With members of the center, whom I met with, and with whom I had to solve certain problems."

Vyshinsky: "Whom can you name?"

Radek: "I have mentioned Preobrazhensky. I can name Smilga, with whom I spoke in general."

Vyshinsky: "What about the 'Right' group?"

Radek: "Naturally, I was connected with Bukharin."

Vyshinsky: "Even naturally! What concrete facts can you mention about the connection with the 'Right' group?"

Radek: "I had connections only with Bukharin. I saw Tomsky only in 1933 when he spoke very sharply about the inner party situation."

Vyshinsky: "What talks did you have with Bukharin?"

Radek: "If you mean talks about terrorism, I can give you a definite list. The first talk was in June or July, 1934. After Bukharin went to work in the editorial board of Izvestia (government newspaper). At this time, we talked as members of the two centers in contact. I asked him, 'Have you taken the path of terrorism?' He said, 'Yes.' When I asked him who was leading in these matters, he spoke about Uglanov, and mentioned himself.

DISAPPOINTED AFTER MURDER

"During the conversation he told me that it was necessary to prepare cadres from among the academic youth. Technical measures and other concrete matters were not discussed by us. When Mrachkovsky met him, he tried to raise this question, but Bukharin replied, 'When you are appointed commander of all terrorist organizations, then we will lay everything on the table for you.'"

Vyshinsky: "What further talks did you have?"

Radek: "Our further talks referred to the political consequences of Kirov's murder. We arrived at the conclusion that this murder had not brought the results which the organizers of the murder might have expected. It didn't justify itself. It was not a blow at the Central Committee and did not arouse sympathy among the masses of the people as the Trotzkyite-Zinovievites had expected, but on the contrary had united the masses of the people around the Central Committee, had caused the arrest of large numbers of Zinovievites and Trotzkyites. Even then we asked ourselves: Either this result of the tactics of individual terrorism means we should abandon terrorist activity, or it requires that we advance to group terror activities.

RESOLVE TO CONTINUE

"Bukharin informed me that many people in his center thought that it would be frivolous and cowardly to abandon terrorism entirely on the basis of the result of Kirov's murder. They thought that on the contrary, it was necessary to proceed to a planned, well thought out and serious struggle, from guerrilla tactics to planned terrorism. I spoke on this question in July, 1935, to Bukharin and Piatakov and Sokolnikov. I supported the old system until the moment when I became convinced that this struggle in general is guerrilla tactics. Then I supported planned terroristic struggle."

Vyshinsky: "When you arrived at the conclusion that it was necessary to proceed to group terrorism, did you take any steps to organize this struggle?"

Radek: "Yes. In July, 1935, I raised the question before Piatakov and later in conversation with Sokolnikov: Should we continue the struggle or liquidate it?"

Vyshinsky: "What was the reply?"

Radek: "The reply was: We will continue it. Then we decided to abolish the situation in which no one held the responsibility for terrorist work. We decided to summon Dreitzer, who was considered the most suitable to direct terrorist acts after the arrest of Mrachkovsky, find from him what he proposed to do, and jointly with him, prepare a plan."

TROTZKY'S TACTICS

The court then proceeded to enquire into Radek's correspondence with Trotzky on foreign policy, if such a phrase can be used. Regarding this, Radek stated:

"I had three letters from Trotzky: April, 1934; December, 1935 and January, 1936. In the 1934 letter Trotzky raised the question in this way:

"'The advent of Fascism to power in Germany basically changes the whole situation. It means the near prospect of war. War is inevitable, all the more so because the situation in the Far East is becoming strained.'

"Trotzky did not doubt that this war would cause the defeat of the Soviet Union. He wrote that this defeat would create real conditions for the bloc to come to power, and he drew the conclusion from this that the bloc was interested in sharpening the conflict. Trotzky mentioned in the letter that he had established contacts with a certain Far Eastern country and a certain Middle European country and had openly told semi-official circles of these countries that the bloc took the line of bargaining with them and was prepared to agree to considerable concessions, both economic and territorial.

PLOTTING IN FOREIGN OFFICE

"In this letter Trotzky demanded that in Moscow we utilize all possibilities to confirm to the representatives of the corresponding countries our agreement with these steps of his.

"I informed Piatakov of the contents of the letter. Sokolnikov visited me in the editorial offices of Izvestia, and told me the content of his conversation with Mr. ——. Sokolnikov said:

"'Just consider! I was conducting an official conversation in the Foreign Office. The conversation had ended. The interpreters had left. The official representative of the certain foreign country, Mr. —— approached me with the question whether I knew about the proposals which Trotzky had made to his government?

"'I replied,' said Sokolnikov, 'that I knew that these were serious proposals and that my friends and I agreed with them.'

"Sokolnikov also said that Kamenev had previously warned him that the representatives of a foreign power might approach me or him. I sent Trotzky a letter through Romm (Vladimir Romm, Washington correspondent of the Soviet press) who went abroad in May. In the letter I informed Trotzky about the receipt of his directives and that we had agreed not to go further in our activities here than to endorse his mandate to negotiate with foreign countries. I added: 'Not only we, as the center officially, but I, personally, approved these contacts with foreign governments'."

Vyshinsky: "Was this in May, 1934?"

PLOTTING AT RECEPTION

Radek: "It was May, 1934. In the Autumn of 1934, at a certain diplomatic reception, the diplomatic representative of one mid-European country whom I knew sat by me and began a conversation. He said:

"'Our leaders' (he said this more concretely) know that Mr. Trotzky is striving for a rapprochement with Germany. Our leader asks what is meant by this idea of Mr. Trotzky's? Is this the idea of an emigrant indulging in day dreams? Who are behind these ideas?'

"It was evident he was asking about the attitude of the bloc.

"I told him that the practical politicians of the U.S.S.R. understood the significance of the German-Soviet Union rapprochement and were prepared to make the necessary concessions for this rapprochement. This representative understood that when I spoke of 'practical politicians' this meant that in the U.S.S.R. there are 'practical' and 'impractical' politicians. The 'impractical' were the Soviet government and the 'practical' were the Trotzky-Zinoviev bloc. The meaning behind my words was plain: If the bloc achieved power it would consent to concessions for rapprochement with his government and the country which it represents. In giving this reply, I understood that I was committing an act impermissible for a citizen of the Soviet Union."

SOUGHT TO HASTEN WAR

Vyshinsky: "Was all this connected with the first letter?"

Radek: That was the result of the first letter, but not the only result of this letter."

Vyshinsky: "What questions were raised in the letter?"

Radek: "The victory of Fascism in Germany, the Japanese aggression, the inevitability of the war of these countries against the U. S. S. R., the inevitability of the defeat of the U.S.S.R., the necessity for the bloc making concessions if it achieved power."

Vyshinsky: "So you were interested in hastening war and interested in the defeat of the U.S.S.R. in this war? What was said in Trotzky's letter?"

Radek: "That defeat was inevitable and would create conditions for our advent to power. Therefore we were interested in hastening war. And in conclusion, we were interested in defeat."

Vyshinsky: "Were you for the defeat or the victory of the U.S.S.R.?"

Radek: "All my activity of those years shows that I helped towards defeat."

Vyshinsky: "Were these deliberate actions?"

Radek: "Except in dreams I have never in my life performed actions that were not deliberate." (laughter).

Vyshinsky: "And unfortunately this was not a dream?"

Radek: "Unfortunately, it wasn't a dream."

Vyshinsky: "But it was reality?"

Radek: "It was sad reality."

PLOTTED FOR SOVIET DEFEAT

Vyshinsky: "Yes, reality. Sad for you. Did you speak to the other members of the center about defeatism?"

Radek: "We decided to carry this out."

Vyshinsky: "Did you, personally, and your confederates do anything practical to carry these instructions into effect?"

Radek: "Naturally, we acted."

Vyshinsky (to Piatakov): "Do you confirm that you knew of Trotzky's letter to Radek?"

Piatakov: "I testified yesterday and confirm that this is fully correct."

Vyshinsky: (to Sokolnikov). "I ask the same question."

Sokolnikov: "I also knew."

Vyshinsky: "Did you also share this point of view?"

Sokolnikov: "Yes."

Vyshinsky (to Serebriakov): "Did you also share this defeatist attitude?"

Serebriakov: "I didn't object."

Vyshinsky (to Radek): "You said that you also received a second letter in December, 1935. Tell us about it."

TROTZKY'S NEW LINE

Radek: "Whereas Trotzky, both in Moscow and abroad, had spoken of economic retreat on the basis of the Soviet state, this letter indicated a radical change because, firstly, Trotzky considered that the result of defeat would be inevitable territorial concessions, and he definitely mentioned the Ukraine. Secondly, the question was raised of partitioning the U.S.S.R. Thirdly, from the economic viewpoint, he envisaged the following results of defeat: not only giving out as concessions the industrial plants important for the imperialist states, but also handing over, selling to capitalist elements, as private property, important economic objects which they would indicate.

"Trotzky foresaw the floating of joint stock concerns, namely, admitting foreign capital into operation of factories which formerly were in the hands of the Soviet state.

"In the sphere of agrarian policy, Trotzky clearly raised the question that it was necessary to dissolve the collective farms and advanced the idea of providing tractors and other complicated machinery to individual farmers and of restoring a new Kulak strata.

"Finally, the question was openly raised about the necessity of restoring private capital in the towns. It was clear that the question at issue was the restoration of capitalism.

"In the political sphere, a new feature of this letter was how the question of power was to be raised. Trotzky said in the letter:

"NO DEMOCRACY"

"'There cannot be any question about any democracy. The working class has lived through 18 years of the Revolution, and has a tremendous appetite, but it is necessary to bring the workers back, in part, to private factories, partly to government factories, which will probably be in a condition of the severest competition with foreign capital. This means that a sharp worsening of conditions of the working class will take place. In the villages, the struggle of the poor and middle peasants will begin again. And then to hold power, a strong government will be needed, independently of what forms it will have.'

"If you want historical analogies, said Trotzky, take that of Napoleon I. Napoleon's government is not a restoration; the restoration came later. But his government was an attempt to preserve the chief gains of the revolution, to preserve everything possible from the revolution.

"This was the new feature. He (Trotzky) realized that the master of the situation, with whose aid the bloc could achieve power, would be Fascism—on the one hand, German Fascism, on the other the military fascism of another Far Eastern country. But the new feature in practical conclusions was that it is necessary to coordinate this activity, dealing with wrecking, especially with a partner by whose help alone the bloc could come to power.

RESTORATION OF CAPITALISM

"There was also the very important point in these instructions, namely, the formulation that there must be an inevitable levelling of the socialist system of the U.S.S.R. with that of the victorious Fascist countries if we wanted to hold power at all. This idea of levelling which was a pseudonym for restoration of capitalism, was the new specific feature which struck us so forcibly when we received these instructions."

Vyshinsky summed up this position and then asked:

"Was anything said about the defense industry?"

Radek: "That was especially mentioned. Diversional activity of the Trotzkyites in the war industry must be co-ordinated with that of our partners with whom we could make agreements, namely, with the general staffs of the corresponding foreign governments."

Questions to the other accused on this testimony merely confirmed the picture already placed before the court.

Vyshinsky (to Piatakov): "When you instructed Norkin to burn the Kemerovo Chemical Plant in case of war were you proceeding from any general line?"

TROTZKY SABOTAGE ORDERS

Piatakov: "I proceeded from the line on 'concretination' which Trotzky gave."

Vyshinsky: "Were these demands formulated during the personal interview with Trotzky?"

Piatakov: "Of course."

Vyshinsky (to the accused Serebriakov): "Do you remember a conversation with Radek about Trotzky's letter in 1935?"

Serebriakov: "Yes."

Vyshinsky: "Did Radek connect up Trotzky's instructions with your criminal activity in transport?"

Serebriakov: "Naturally, I linked them up. In 1934 and in December, 1935, when I exchanged opinions with Livshitz, who was then Assistant People's Commissar of Railways, we said that at a definite period the question might arise for the activization of diversional and wrecking activity in transport."

Vyshinsky: "What about organization of diversional acts?"

Serebriakov: "The question was raised from the viewpoint that it was necessary to increase the recruiting of cadres for diversional acts."

WRECKING ADMITTED

Vyshinsky: "Accused Livshitz, what do you say?"

Livshitz: "I confirm the conversation about increasing the recruitment of members of organizations for diversionist acts, and for committing wrecking acts during war."

Vyshinsky: "Did Piatakov give you direct instructions to increase wrecking and diversionist work in transport?"

Livshitz: "Yes."

Vyshinsky: "Did you fulfill them?"

Livshitz: "Yes, I fulfilled what I could."

Vyshinsky: "Did you commit wrecking?"

Livshitz: "Yes."

Vyshinsky: "Did you disrupt work?"

Livshitz: "Yes."

The state prosecutor then resumed the examination of Radek, clarifying the attitude of the accused towards Trotzky's letter of December, 1935, and the instructions brought by Piatakov from Trotzky. Replying to his questions, Radek testified:

"In 1935 the question of the return to capitalism was raised."

Vyshinsky: "To what limits?"

Radek: "To the limits demanded by the opponent."

Vyshinsky: "Thus defeat was again on the order of the day?"

UNDER FOREIGN ORDERS

Radek: "Yes. The new feature now was that defeat was linked up with foreign instructions."

Vyshinsky: "So here there was a direct coordination with the foreign general staffs whereas formerly this was not the case?"

Radek: "Formerly this wasn't the case."

Vyshinsky: "Did Piatakov tell you about his visit to Oslo?"

Radek: "Piatakov's journey was the result of our meeting. We arrived at the conclusion that I must utilize the thrice repeated invitation to visit Oslo to lecture to the students there. If Piatakov were not sent abroad, then I, having permission, would visit Oslo for this lecture. Naturally with the aim of seeing Trotzky."

Vyshinsky: "So your journey abroad was planned?"

Radek: "Either me or Piatakov. We decided among ourselves that we couldn't take the responsibility for Trotzky's directives. We couldn't act blindly. We decided to call a conference. Piatakov went to Trotzky. I don't know why Piatakov did not speak here about this, although it was probably the most important thing in his conversation with Trotzky, when Trotzky said that a conference means failure or split. Piatakov returned and related his talk with Trotzky. Then we decided to call a conference despite Trotzky's prohibition. This was at the time when we all felt we were at the end of our tether. But the machine continued to work."

Vyshinsky: "What conclusions did you draw?"

SAW FOREIGN DOMINATION

Radek: "We therefore drew the conclusion that the country must return to capitalism simply for a kind word, out of consideration for Trotzky. When I read this, it seemed like a madhouse.

"Finally, a very important fact. Formerly the question was that we fought for power because we were convinced that we could guarantee the country something. Now we must fight so that foreign capital would rule here and foreign capital would take us in hand before giving us power. What was meant by the directives on co-ordinating our wrecking work with foreign circles? For me these directives meant very simple things, which I understood as a political organizer—that agencies of foreign powers were inserted into our organization and the organization became the outpost of foreign intelligence services. We ceased to be masters of our own actions to the slightest degree."

Vyshinsky: "What did you decide?"

Radek: "My first idea was to go to the Central Committee of the Party and make a statement and name all [illegible] did not do this. It wasn't I who went to the G.P.U., but the G.P.U. came for me." (G.P.U. was the State Political Administration — since abolished, and its work carried out by other organs, particularly in the Peoples Commissariat of the Interior.)

Vyshinsky: "A very eloquent reply."

Radek: "A lamentable reply."

RADEK DODGES

Following this, the prosecutor asked sharp questions, which Radek sought to evade.

Vyshinsky: "Were you for defeat in 1934?"

Radek: "I considered defeat inevitable."

Vyshinsky: "Were you for defeat?"

Radek: "If I could have averted defeat, I would have been against it."

Vyshinsky: "You considered that you couldn't avert it?"

Radek: "I considered it inevitable."

Vyshinsky: "You don't reply properly to my question. Did you accept the entire line of Trotzky which was given to you in 1934?"

Radek: "I adopted the entire line of Trotzky in 1934."

Vyshinsky: "Did this include the line for defeatism?"

Radek: "Yes, it was a line for defeat."

Vyshinsky: "Did you accept it?"

Radek: "Yes."

Vyshinsky: "Thus, once you accepted it, you were for defeat?"

Radek: "From the viewpoint . . ."

Vyshinsky: "You advanced towards defeat?"

Radek: "Yes, naturally."

Vyshinsky: "So you were for defeat?"

CHANGED MIND ON DEFENSE

Radek: "Naturally, since I was—this means I went that way."

Vyshinsky: "You considered defeat inevitable in 1934. Why?"

Radek: "I considered that the country couldn't defend itself."

Vyshinsky: "So you considered the country weak?"

Radek: "Yes."

Vyshinsky: "Thus on the basis of

(Continued on Page 4)

Trotzky and His Aide Guaranteed to Give Japan Oil for War on U. S. A.

Plotters Met With Foreign Fascist Diplomats; 'Knew It Meant Treason, But Followed Trotzky's Instructions,' Radek Says

FEUCHTWANGER SEES 17 TROTZKYISTS GUILTY

MOSCOW Jan. 25.—"The first day indicates a desire to conduct this important trial calmly, with dignity and impressively though the guilt of the accused is already proved to a considerable degree," wrote Lion Feuchtwanger, noted German author after witnessing the beginning of the court proceedings against the "Parallel Center" here.

Feuchtwanger is a close student of historical political events, his novels on early German state intrigues and on the Nazi struggle for power being regarded as classics and translated into all languages.

He is now in exile from his nature land because of Nazi hatred.

He expressed a hope, writing in Pravda here today, that the course of the trial would bring out some of the underlying psychological motives of the accused, and further explain their detailed confessions of the facts.

Radek Admits He Plotted With Fascists to War on Soviets

Took Part in Organizing Murder of Kirov in 1934, He Tells Soviet Court

(Continued from Page 3)

the assumed weakness of the country you adopted defeatism?"

Radek: "I considered it inevitable, and I adopted it."

Vyshinsky: "But in 1935 you saw that the country was strong and defeatism was unjustified?"

Radek: "I realized that defeat was not only unjustified but would not come about, that this was an impractical program, therefore I was against the program based on an unreal foundation."

Vyshinsky: "Were you against it because it was unreal?"

Radek: "I won't speak about other motives."

Vyshinsky: "Is it correct that in 1935 you were against a defeatist program because you considered it unreal?"

Radek: "Yes."

Vyshinsky: "And in 1934 you considered it real and were not against it?"

Radek: "Yes."

Vyshinsky: "You said that the formulation of the question as given by Trotsky in December, 1935, in a talk with Piatakov and the letter, meant a proposal to betray the country?"

Radek: "Yes."

KNEW ACT WAS TREASON

Vyshinski: "Do you admit that the conversation with Mr. —— in November, 1934, was treason?"

Radek: "I recognised this at the time of the conversation and describe it now as that."

Vyshinsky: "Do you confirm your testimony that you told Mr. —— that it was useless to expect concessions from the present government?"

Radek: "This was the sense of my testimony."

Vyshinsky: "Do you confirm it?"

Radek: "Yes."

Vyshinsky: "And that the —— government could expect concessions from 'practical politicians' in the U.S.S.R.?"

Radek: "Yes."

Vyshinsky: "Did you tell Mr. —— that the bloc could agree to these concessions?"

Radek: "Yes, we confirmed Trotzky's mandate for negotiations regarding what these concessions must have entailed."

Vyshinsky: "I ask you, did you promise Mr. —— on behalf of the bloc these actual concessions or not?"

Radek: "Yes."

HELD OUT LONG TIME

Vyshinsky: "After your arrest, you were asked during the examination whether you were guilty before the Party and the Soviet government. What did you reply?"

Radek: "I replied: 'Not guilty.'"

Vyshinsky: "Were you asked about connections with other participators in a terrorist group? Did you reply?"

Radek: "I denied it."

Vyshinsky: "Was this on the 22nd of September, 1936?"

Radek: "Yes."

Vyshinsky: "Were you examined in Sokolnikov's presence?"

Radek: "Yes."

Vyshinsky: "Did Sokolnikov expose you?"

Radek: "Yes."

Vyshinsky: "What did you do?"

Radek: "Denied everything from start to finish."

Vyshinsky: "How many months did you deny it?"

Radek: "About three months."

Vyshinsky: "How can you prove that after receiving Trotzky's letter December, 1935, and after conversations with Piatakov you did not really accept those views which you have fully and unhesitatingly accepted hitherto? Have you such facts?"

Radek: "No."

Vyshinsky: "I have no more questions."

This ended Radek's examination.

Trotzky Ordered Aides Deal With Fascism for War Against Soviet Union

(Continued from Page 1)

isms," which contained a letter for Radek in the binding. Romm brought this letter to Moscow and gave it to Radek, and when he returned abroad, at the end of 1933, he carried Radek's letter to Trotzky again in the binding, this time of a German book. Altogether, Romm carried five letters both ways, from Trotzky to Radek and from Radek to Trotzky.

Further cross-examination brought out that Romm, while Izvestia correspondent in the United States, undertook to inform Trotzky about the Soviet-American relations.

CITES SOVIET-U. S. RELATIONS

After Romm was forced to admit this, the state prosecutor asked:

"Why was Trotzky interested in Soviet-American relations?"

Romm: "This arose from Trotzky's line for the defeat of the U.S.S.R. Since the question of the date of the war of Germany and Japan against the U.S.S.R. depended to a certain extent on the condition of Soviet-American relations, this was bound to interest Trotzky."

After the examination of Romm, the court proceeded to the testimony of Gregory Sokolnikov, the third leader of the "Parallel Center."

TELLS OF PLOTS

Replying to the questions of the state prosecutor, Sokolnikov disclosed step by step that he knew about the "United Center" (Kamenev, Zinoviev and others). He not only knew about the existence of this center but also about the negotiations with the "Rights." Kamenev conducted the negotiations with Bukharin and with Rykov. Zinoviev negotiated with Tomsky and Uglanov.

A community of program and tactics was established in these negotiations, but the "Rights" did not want to enter the bloc organizationally and stated that they would have a separate organization and merely maintain contact with the "United Center."

The state prosecutor particularly concentrated on disclosing the nature of the treacherous negotiations of the accused Sokolnikov in his own office with official representatives of certain foreign governments. Sokolnikov testified:

TALKS WITH AGENT

"He (the foreign representative) asked me whether I knew that Trotzky had certain proposals for his government. I confirmed that I knew. He asked further whether these were serious proposals. I also confirmed this. He asked me whether this was my personal opinion. I said, 'No, this is the opinion of my friends.'

"I understand his statement as confirmation that the government of that country had really received Trotzky's proposal and was trying to find out whether Trotzky's proposal was really known to the organization and whether Trotzky's right to conduct these negotiations was disputed."

AGREEMENT WITH FASCISM

Further cross examination was conducted into the essence of Trotzky's "two alternatives" for the restoration of capitalism in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Sokolnikov, in replying to State Prosecutor Vyshinsky's questions was forced to disclose the "philosophy" in Trotzky's "alternatives." Sokolnikov testified:

"The leading members of our center considered that our Revolution cannot maintain itself as Socialist, when it is an isolated revolution. It was said that Kautsky's theory of ultra imperialism and Bukharin's theory of organized capitalism which resembles it, were correct. Fascism is the most organized capitalism. It will conquer. It will seize Europe, and crush us. Therefore it is better to make terms with it, better to arrive at some compromise, in the sense of a retreat from socialism to capitalism."

WANTED TO OVERTHROW U.S.S.R.

As a result of this part of the examination, Sokolnikov, answering a direct question from the prosecutor, said:

"Do I formulate it correctly in the indictment, that 'The chief aim of the Parallel Center was the violent overthrow of the Soviet government with the aim of changing the present social and governmental system in the U.S.S.R.?'"

And Sokolnikov answered the question in a low voice: "Yes, correctly."

Then by firing questions at Sokolnikov and A. A. Shestov (another defendant) the state prosecutor established definitely that the "Parallel Center," with the direct aim of rapidly weakening the power of the U.S.S.R., not only enlisted Trotzkyites for wrecking and diversionist work, but, on the direct instructions of Trotzky, recruited anti-Soviet elements and counter-revolutionary elements, particularly the remnants of the wrecking organizations previously sentenced in the Shakty trial (for wrecking in the mine fields) and the Industrial Party trial of several years ago.

The president of the court, A. Ulrich concluded this part of the examination and brought out the personal participation of Sokolnikov in the terrorist activity of the "Parallel Center."

This part of the examination was extremely distasteful to Sokolnikov. He tried in every way to gloss over his role, but was finally faced with facts and evidence, so that he admitted that he was not only aware of the terrorist groups but personally directed some of them.

At the end of the evening session yesterday, the court proceeded to examine the accused Serebriakov.

Serebriakov confirmed that he was responsible for two tasks: establishment of contacts with Georgian Trotzkyites through the notorious Trotzkyite Budu Mdivani, and wrecking in the transport industry.

PLANNED TO KILL LEADERS

The first task aimed at preparing a series of terrorist acts, including attempts on Stalin, and on Yezhov and Beri (in Georgia)

The Georgian Trotzkyite center was preparing to unite for the better fulfillment of its dastardly plans in a single bloc with the "Danshaks," "Mussavites" (bourgeois nationalists) and with the Georgian Mensheviks.

Contacts were already established with the latter.

The second task of Sokolnikov, wrecking in the transport industry, aimed at the complete disorganizing of the transport, rendering it helpless in case of war.

Serebriakov was sufficiently active. In a short period he succeeded in enlisting a number of prominent Trotzkyites who developed incredible wrecking activity. This activity ceased only with the arrest of the criminals and traitors.

This closed the evening session yesterday.

Flood Leaves 200,000 Homeless in Louisville; Mass Evacuation From Stricken City Is Begun

Two hundred thousand are homeless in Louisville today as the yellow flood waters sweep through the streets. Residents are shown as they abandon their home for the safety of higher ground. Fires are feared similar to the one Sunday in Cincinnati. A gasoline storage tank ripped by the raging river, spread a film of the fuel over the surface of the water.

200,000 DRIVEN FROM HOMES IN LOUISVILLE

Hunger, Disease Spreads in Flooded Areas— Fear New Fires

(Continued from Page 1)

which runs parallel to the Ohio River. Seven blocks South of Main St. was Broadway, rapidly filling with the backwater from sewers.

The city's largest and newest hotel, the Brown, located on the corner of Fourth and Broadway, was surrounded by water, its occupants marooned without telephone service. East and West was a narrow strip of dry land along 12 blocks from Hancock to Twelfth St. Even in this "dry" area basements were flooded.

These boundaries narrowed as the river rose.

Other islands dotted the city to the South and West in the Negro section on the near West Side, in middle class residential sections to the South. Even city officials could not define these areas with exactness but there appeared to be three comparatively safe areas just outside the business section.

On the outlying sections of the city there were three high and dry areas, the Beechmont and Crescent Hill section, Churchill Downs race track, and the exclusive residential section, the Highlands.

FEAR ANOTHER FIRE

These were to the South and Southwest.

But with no electric power in the city even wealthy persons with their homes on high land found existence difficult. Electricity was lacking to keep oil burning heaters in operation. Street lights were out. Water was shut off. Food was scarce.

Brig. Gen. William K. Naylor of the regular Army arrived to take charge of an U. S. troops sent here to assist National Guard and police. He toured the city with engineers to survey damage and conferred with Mayor Neville Miller.

Trains ran into the city along tracks dangerously close to flood waters. Schedules were abandoned and trains ran on a "when, as and if" basis. They were crowded with refugees.

A large gasoline storage tank broke near the railroad tracks and spread film across the river. The fire department appealed to citizens by radio to refrain from lighting matches or smoking. Another river-front fire, similar to one in Cincinnati, was feared.

Power and light were off all over the city except for a few places on high ground that had private power.

(Copyright 1937 by United Press)

The nation's greatest peace-time army—told by President Roosevelt to "step on it"—threw itself across an 1,800 mile flood front Monday night, fighting suffering, death and terror among 600,00 refugees.

Rivers fed by pouring rain rose steadily in 11 States, rolling the length of the Ohio and the Mississippi from beleagured Cairo, Ill., to Memphis.

Damage soared to uncounted millions. Forty-nine were dead.

Whole towns were left untenanted, filled only by rushing waters and debris which piled against protected sides of empty homes and buildings as the populace fled to higher ground.

The Red Cross doubled its plea for aid and asked that $4,000,000 be contributed to the flood fight. It already had set aside $1,000,000.

Seven hundred and forty-nine trained nurses were ordered to disaster scenes. Forty thousand WPA workers were in the field, assisted by thousands of volunteers and National and Coast Guardsmen.

There was desperate need of medicine, food, clothing and boats.

DEAD AND HOMELESS

The list of dead by states:

Ohio, 10; West Virginia 6; Kentucky, 4; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 8; Pennsylvania, 1; and the midsouth States, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Mississippi, 19.

Red Cross estimate of homeless by states:

Arkansas, 57,150; Illinois, 12,829; Indiana, 64,980; Kentucky, 161,491; Mississippi, 4,050; Missourici, 26,437; Ohio, 116,300; Tennessee, 30,375; West Virginia, 27,000.

CITIES UNDER WATER

The figures were short of United Press estimates based on later evacuations in Evansville and other Indiana and Illinois cities and the constantly mounting list of homeless at Louisville. Louisville officials estimated 200,000 homeless in that city alone tonight.

Cities wholly or partially inundated:

Cincinnati, O., Louisville, Ky., Paducah, Ky., Evansville, Ind., Lawrenceburg, Ind., Portsmouth, O., Aurora, Ind., Jeffersonville, Ind., Wheeling, W. Va., Eddyville, Ky., Huntington, W. Va., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Others were:

Shawneetown, Ill., Elizabethtown, Ill., Carruthersville, Mo., Jackson, Miss., Natchez, Miss., Concordia and Catanoula Parishes, La., Richards Landing, Tenn., Truman, Ark., Monette, Ark., Lake City, Ark., Clarkesville, Tenn., Eddyville, Ky.

BUT WATER IS RATIONED

Scores of other smaller communities were out of communication and the exact extent of their plight was not known.

Cincinnati and Louisville were the two hardest hit cities.

A crest of 80 feet, 30 feet above flood stage was expected at Cincinnati. Enough water for its 1,000,000 inhabitants was believed on hand for three days with careful rationing. Fires which broke out Sunday still were smouldering and damage was estimated at least $2,000,000. Another disastrous blaze broke out in a 40-family apartment building Monday afternoon.

DISEASE SPREADS

Louisville's 200,000 homeless fought plague and suffering as sewers backed into the streets and all electric lights were shut off except for an island in the middle of the city. It was reported that chicken pox, measles, mumps and scarlet fever also had broken out. The water covered 25 of the city's 40 square miles.

Evacuation of Paducah's 33,500 inhabitants and of the 100,000 at Evansville was ordered. Similar instructions were given scores of smaller cities and towns along the Ohio river front as the menacing crests swept downstream.

A crest of at least 53 feet, two feet over the huge flood wall, was expected at Evansville by Wednesday or Thursday. National Guard officials said evacuation would start Monday night.

LEVEE DYNAMITED

Evacuation of 10,000 on Wheeling Island, Wheeling, W. Va., and of 5,000 in stricken Portsmouth, Ohio, also was ordered.

U. S. engineers dynamited a levee on the Missouri side of the Mississippi River at Cairo, Ill., Monday as flood waters threatened to engulf the city of 14,000. Cairo, crouched behind a v-shaped seawall of the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, was in a perilous position as Ohio crests continued downstream menacingly.

Pittsburgh, Pa., where rivers which form the Ohio rose and fell four separate times in the last month, was fearful as flood waters again began to rise. A crest of 35 feet, ten feet above flood stage, was predicted for Tuesday. Families just returned to debris-swept homes after last week's flood threat again were warned to leave.

A man, his wife and four small children were sought by river patrols at Parkersburg, W. Va. They were reported clinging desperately to the roof of a house, drifting downstream on a 12-mile current.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED

More than 3,000 National Guardsmen enforced martial law in Southern Indiana and ordered complete evacuation of Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville and Aurora. Troop trains and truck convoys carried refugees from the stricken centers. Families who resisted the order were forced to move.

Abandoned Shawneetown was expected to be completely under Ohio River waters by Tuesday. Junction, Cave - In - Rock, Elizabethtown, Brookport and Metropolis also were evacuated. Relief supplies were ordered from Chicago. Gov. Henry Horner inspected flood damage at Metropolis.

Five deaths from exposure were reported in Craighead and Poinsett Counties, Ark., as Red Cross and city officials prepared to care for 5,000 refugees at Jonesboro. Public schools at Jonesboro were dismissed.

Nashville reported the Cumberland River nearly stationary at 53.3 feet and extended aid to stricken downriver towns in Middle Tennessee and Southwestern Kentucky. At Clarksville health officials enforced an order to innoculate 10,000 against typhoid fever.

FLOODS PERIL PRISONERS

ILD Condemns Kentucky Governor—Demands 6 "Politicals" Moved

Condemnation of the failure of Governor Albert B. Chandler of Kentucky to take the most elementary steps for the protection of prisoners in the Kentucky State Reformatory, menaced by the flood, was expressed today by Anna Damon, acting national secretary of the International Labor Defense.

Telegrams asking immediate removal of the prisoners, and expressing special concern for six Harlan county union miners imprisoned in the reformatory for union activities, were sent by Miss Damon to Governor Chandler and J. W. Hammond, superintendent of the reformatory.

"The accounts in the press of the actions of Governor Chandler in connection with the flood at the prison; his failure to remove the prisoners held helpless in their cells until flood waters reached such a height that it was feared a number of them had drowned; the cold-blooded shooting of inmates refusing to drown quietly, brands the administration as callous, cruel, and inhuman in its prison regime," Miss Damon said.

BMT WORKERS DEMAND 2 BE REINSTATED

(Continued from Page 1)

Sullivan of the Ammalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Empoyes that B. M. T. bus drivers will strike tomorrow morning unless 23 drivers fired for union activity are reinstated.

Later in the evening the union forces were bolstered when a picket line of 40 included members of the women's auxiliary of the union started marching up and back in front of the plant to the cheers of the men inside.

Although company guards were sent to the powerhouse to "protect" the B.-M.T.'s "property" and at first refused to allow food in the building, the workers inside kept perfect discipline. They obeyed the order of Michael J. Quill, union president outside, who said in answer to a query, "Suppose the dicks start some rough stuff?"

UNION SENDS FOOD

"Keep your places. Don't allow them to move you but don't start any trouble. Do everything possible to avoid trouble. We will try to get in some food."

Food finally got in at 7 P.M. when members of Local 338 of the Retail Food Clerks Union brought five large cartons which were hoisted through the windows on lowered cable ropes. Enough food to feed 300 men four meals went in, union officials said.

"Thanks a million," the workers shouted from the windows.

ORDERLY STAY-IN

Commenting on charges that the stay-in was "seizure," President Quill of the union said:

"This is no seizure. This is an orderly stay-in for legitimate union demands—reinstatement of two competent workers discharged for union activity and for recognition of the union in the spirit of the Wagner Labor Relations Act."

Douglas MacMahon, business agent of the union, declared earlier:

"The discharge were part of a system of intimidation against active union members. We realize the responsibility to B.M.T. customers. We don't want to inconvenience the public so we're giving them adequate warning and notice in advance.

A LAST RESORT

"The labor policy of the B.M.T.—low wages, long hours, and union discrimination—has been so vicious that the men have taken this action as the last remedy.

"This strike will tie up the whole system just before rush hour tomorrow morning because this plant supplies all but 20,000 of the 140,000 kilowatts of power the system uses an hour."

Quill added that the "two men were fired by the use of labor spies by the company. The union is contemplating citing the company before the LaFollette committee." He denounced the company union.

City police at the plant said they were ordered to keep out of the plant and to remain neutral in the conflict.

An example of the solidarity of the workers occurred in the evening when Mrs. George Avellan, wife of a machinist in the plant, went into the plant to tell him his sister was quite ill. Avellan refused to leave, however, preferring to stick with the workers inside

Trotzky 'Theories' Lead Into the Fascist Camp

AN EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

everywhere scoffed at and ridiculed it, while the Trotzkyist enemies of Socialism predicted and worked for its failure.

When the entire population of the Soviet Union rolled up its sleeves, working with abiding faith in the victory of Socialism, to carry forward the great tasks of construction, the Trotzkyites criminally plotted to defend the revolutionary goal of the Soviet Union.

When Scialism had been successfully erected, then the Trotzkyite conspirators resorted to more desperate measures to attain their goal.

Zinoviev and Kamenev, defendants in the former trial and co-conspirators of Trotzky, Radek, et al, were branded as "strikebreakers" and "traitors" by Lenin because they fought against the October revolution.

Each and every one of the criminal conspirators fought against the building of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.

When Socialism WAS built their tactics took a new and more dastardly turn.

WAR THEIR REQUISITE

On the ground that all means justified the end of preventing the further success of Socialism in the U.S.S.R., in order to reshuffle the leadership of the Soviet Union, the Trotzkyite conspirators then went over to the camp of Fascism in Germany and militarism in Japan to achieve their goal.

The first requisite for their aims was WAR—WAR against the Soviet Union.

In WAR they saw the destroyer of Socialism and the beloved leaders of the Soviet Union.

They plotted with German Fascism and Japanese imperialism for war against the Soviet Union, and encouraged the Tokyo fascists in their war preparations against the United States, in order to plunge all humanity into a world slaughter.

READY TO GIVE TERRITORY

Since German fascism and Japanese imperialism were the most active, most provocative, best prepared enemies of the Soviet Union, bending all efforts for WAR, what is more inevitable and logical that Trotzkyites and the war-inciters should meet on the common ground of the destruction of what they considered the leadership of Stalin in the task of successful Socialist construction?

The proposals for the granting of slices of Soviet territory to Hitler and to the Araki clique in Japan, the Trotzkyites admittedly declared were considered necessary concessions to achieve their main goal.

This conspiracy which has been maturing and developing for years is the inseparable outgrowth of the whole counter-revolutinary nature of Trotzkyism, however it may deck itself out with "revolutionary" phrases.

TROTZKY STANDS CONVICTED

As the whole rotten structure of the anti-Soviet plot rumbles about the ears of the defendants and the chief conspirator, Leon Trotzky, it becomes ever harder for the defenders of Trotzkyism to speak out with even the pretense of conviction.

The accusations, the logic, the reasons, and the PROOF and REALITY of the whole situation has become too devastating to admit of successful "defense."

The fact that in the United States William Randolph Hearst, Hitler's American agent, enthusiastically becomes Trotzky's most ardent defender, should awaken those who have been confused by either knavish or misled Trotzkyite "defenders."

Like the spies, assassins, war-inciters that the defendants admit they are, every day that passes will see more and more of the world's workers and lovers of human progress drive longer nails of hatred into the pillory on which the Trotzkyites will forever hang as traitors to the proletarian revolution.

'Execute Them---' Soviet Workers Ask

800 Workers in Nitrogen Plant Where Wreckers Murdered 5 Ask Death Sentences Against 17 Accused Trotzkyists Now on Trial

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 25. — "Immeasurable hatred of the anti-Soviet Trotzkyist center" was expressed today by a letter to the press from 800 workers, of the Gorlovka nitrogen fertilizer plant, against which the group now on trial here levelled some of their wrecking attempts.

The Gorlovka workers asked that the list of the workers murdered by Trotzkyite wreckers in their plant be read in court, and that the court sentence the accused to be shot.

"The enormous victories of our people in the construction of socialism were achieved under the leadership of Comrade Stalin," says the letter of "workers, employes, engineers, technicians" of the Gorlovka plant. It continues:

"These successes aroused the savage hatred of the Trotzkyite traitors and their Right opportunist confederates. Having sold themselves to the Fascists, they tried to disarm the Soviet people.

LIST OF VICTIMS

"These Fascist hirelings murdered our Kirov. Their brutal hands killed the best shockworkers and Stakhanovites of our plant.

"We request the state prosecutor of the U.S.S.R., Comrade Vyshinsky, to read in court before our entire country, the names of the best people of our plant who perished at the hands of the Trotzkyite diversionists. Let the whole world know whom these scoundrels murdered.

"Here is the list of their victims:

"Ivan Lunev, Stakhanovite, born 1902.

"Vladimir Yudin, talented engineer, born 1913.

"Yelisei Kurkin, Stakhanovite, member of the Young Communist League, born 1916.

"Irin Strelnikova (a woman) shock worker, born 1913.

"Nikolai Mosietz, shockworker, born 1913.

"These comrades were killed. More than ten were injured. We know exactly that these murders were the work of the Trotzkyites Rataichak and Pushin.

"The Trotzkyist gang sabotaged the plant during its construction, during the capital repairs and during its operation.

"These butchers murdered Stakhanovites by deliberate overloading of the machines, leading to explosions.

CONCEALED THEIR KILLINGS

"The misfortune for the workers in the plant was the fact that their Communist Party organization was directed for long years by Kobzar, hand in glove with the Trotzkyite gang.

"Our enemies organized the first explosion, with loss of human life, in the beginning of 1934. They brought about the second at the end of 1935.

"Each time, they aimed a blow at the Stakhanovites, the best people of our factory.

"Our hearts are wrung by the memory of the terrible suffering in which our best comrades perished.

"To conceal traces of their last diversionist act, the Trotzkyite Rataichak sent a commission under Pushin to the plant.

"When the blood of the murdered and wounded Stakhanovites and shockworkers was still wet, when the roar of the explosion was still sounding in the ears of the workers, the wreckers led by Pushin organized a banquet in the plant.

"The wrecking commission feasted.

"We also request Vyshinsky to inform all our friends that despite the tremendous damage committed by Trotzkyite diversionists, we have long since restored our plant. The plan of 1936 was fulfilled. It was already completed by November, 1936.

REQUEST DEATH SENTENCE

"We discovered from the indictment of the 'Parallel Center' that the murder of scores of people did not satisfy the Trotzkyite butchers. They intended to destroy us by thousands. They were creeping towards the heart and brain of our people—Comrade Stalin.

The people will reply by rallying their ranks still closer around Comrade Stalin. We will expose, we will crush every single member of this gang.

"These pitiful pygmies cannot stop the movement of a great people for one minute. The workers of the Gorlovka nitrogenous plant request the Military Collegium of the High Court to sentence the whole gang of Trotzkyites to be shot."

Bill Strengthening 'Neutrality' Law Is Introduced

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A bill to strengthen and make permanent the temporary "neutrality" law which expires May 1 was introduced in the House today by Rep. Sam McReynolds (D., Tenn.), chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Young Communist League Issues National Convention Call

Major Green Granted Postponement of Trial

'District Attorney Has Already Tried and Convicted the Defendants,' Defense Counsel Shouts in Argument Over Alleged Confession

Attorneys for Major Green, Negro porter, charged with the slaying of Mrs. Mary Harriet Case in Jackson Heights, Queens, Jan. 11, were granted an extra week in which to prepare their defense by Judge Charles S. Colden in Queens County Court yesterday.

Charles Pope Caldwell, chief defense attorney, argued that it was "practically impossible to get ready for trial by Feb. 1," the original date set by the Court. Judge Colden adjourned the trial date to Feb. 8.

Meanwhile, Caldwell and his associates, Richard J. Barry and Henry C. Liscomb, who were appointed by the Court to defend Green, pressed for examination of an alleged confession of the crime which the defendant has repudiated. This was denied by the judge.

REJECTS DEFENSE PLEA

He also refused to grant twenty-seven points of a thirty-six point bill of particulars sought by defense attorneys to determine details of the crime.

Assistant District Attorney J. Erwin Shapiro protested vigorously against giving any information to the defense regarding alleged evidence.

"The defendant didn't notify the District Attorney in advance he was going to commit murder so we didn't have a photographer there," said Shapiro sarcastically. "The motion for a bill of particulars is not only a fishing expedition but a deep sea fishing expedition."

REQUESTS INFORMATION

Attorney Barry protested that the defense was entitled to "reasonable information" to prepare for the trial. He argued that the District Attorney should be compelled to supply information as to the exact time of Green's arrest, how long he was held in custody before arraignment and how long Green was in custody before being booked on the charge of murder.

"We're not going to prove anything about the detention of the defendant," declared Shapiro.

"You'll probably try to hide that," Cauldwell shouted.

Shapiro shouted back: "The defendant will get no information from us with which to build up a false alibi."

"TRIED AND CONVICTED"

Barry turned to the Judge and charged: "The District Attorney has already tried and convicted the defendant and has six electric chairs ready for him."

Following the argument by lawyers of the defense and state, Judge Colden ordered the District Attorney to supply information to the defense on only nine points of the bill of particulars. They dealt with the time and place at which the crime was committed, details about discovery of the body, wounds on the body and cause of Mrs. Case's death.

Information sought by the defense regarding the alleged confession, the use of a lie detector on the defendant, facts about Green's arrest and detention and whether the murder was committed in act of felony was denied.

ARTICLES TO BE EXAMINED

Judge Colden, however, granted defense lawyers permission to examine the following articles which the District Attorney says he will present as evidence:

1. One suit of clothes alleged to have been found in the locker of the defendant.
2. One suit of clothes said to have been found in a dry cleaning establishment in Jackson Heights.
3. One blood-stained shirt alleged to have been found in a Harlem laundry.
4. One piece of board containing certain fingerprints.
5. One shirt alleged to have been taken from the body of the defendant.
6. Two pocketbooks. been found in the incinerator in the premises where the said Mary Case was found deceased.
6. Two pocket books.
7. One pair of trousers also found in the incinerator at the same time.
8. One pair of shoes taken from the defendant or his possession upon which there are certain stains not yet analyzed.

OTHER POINTS GRANTED

Judge Colden also ordered the defense permission to examine:

1. A specimen of blood of the deceased, or article on which there is no question that there is blood of the deceased.
2. Strands of hair found in the hand of the deceased.
3. Certain strands of hair alleged to have been taken from head of the defendant.

In answer to the defense counsel's request for employment by defense at the expense of the state of a pathologist, toxicologist and a chemist and other experts to examine evidence, Judge Colden said that "no reason for the employment of such experts presents itself."

Defendant Green did not hear the arguments in the court yesterday. During the legal discussion he sat in a cell of the top tier of the Queens Jail back of the Court House.

PHONEY UNION SEEKS HOLD IN HOSPITAL

Follows in Wake of Fire Death and Injuries in Brooklyn Beth Israel

Charges that a company union is being organized by the Beth Israel Hospital administration in the wake of a firetrap tragedy which caused one death and five injuries were made by the Association of Hospital and Medical Professionals yesterday.

Posters urging the nurses to join a so-called "Nurses Protective Association," with the slogan, "No Communists" were displayed throughout the institution yesterday following a vigorous union drive by the former union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

With the assistant superintendent of nurses, Miss Schactenburg, signing up nurses for the "Protective," it was evident that the administration was behind this latest move.

Boris Fingerhood, hospital superintendent, denied responsibility for the new "Protective." Miss Lucile McGorkey, president of the A. F. of L. union, said:

"Of course Mr. Fingerhood will deny it but it is a fact that his administrative assistant is actively engaged in the company union which is aimed at destroying our legitimate organization."

The poster for the "Protective" read:

"This is a RESPECTABLE organization which will not call on its members for picketing or other forms of agitation. This association will cooperate with the administration to protect you from fire and illness through a local insurance company."

$1,750,019 FOR LABOR SPIES IN 4 YEARS

Promoted 'Happiness' in 13 G.M. Plants Says Senate Witness

(Continued from Page 1)

"happiness" in plants by paying men inside to report of conditions.

"Is that a labor spy?" he was asked.

"That's what you would call it," Smith said.

"Then the primary work of your concerns is industrial espionage?"

Smith would not agree.

Many large concerns had their bills returnable to five different companies headed by Smith in order to avoid suspicion. Smith said the 23 plants of the Chrysler Corporation asked for such a split of their 1935 bill of $72,611.

Chrysler was the biggest customer of the concern. Forty operatives of the company work in the plants at present, it was testified.

It was also brought out that 30 per cent of the income of Smith's concerns went to pay salaries of three or four officers. Total income by years was listed as follows: 1933—$284,847, 1934—$489,131, 1935—$518,215, (first ten months)—$457,825.

Grand total 1933 to November, 1936—$1,750,019.

Among the groups which were clients were listed a number of concerns which were the scene of recent strikes. These included the Electric Auto-Lite Co. in Toledo and the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co. and Midland Steel Products Co. in Detroit.

Other customers were:

American Medicinal Spirits Co.; Quaker Oats Co.; Great Lakes Steel Co.; International Shoe Co.; Crane Co.; Kelvinator Corp.; Mergenthaler Linotype Co.; Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.; New York Edison Co.; Postal Telegraph and Cable Co.; Radio Corporation of America; Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Co.; The Texas Corp.; Wheeling Steel Corp.

Two Who Aid Ethiopia

Dr. and Mrs. Malaku E. Bayen who are gathering aid in this country for the Ethiopians fighting to drive out the fascist invaders.

Ethiopian Aide and Wife Rally Help Here for People

Stamp Issued to Harlem Merchants Gets Funds To Carry on Work—Dr. Malayku Bayen Plans Nation-Wide Tour to Get Support

By Claudia Jones

"The morale of the people of Ethiopia is high, and this reflects their determination and knowledge that Ethiopia has not yet been conquered." In these words, Mrs. Malayku Bayen, American wife of the Ethiopian delegate, Dr. Malayku Bayen, expressed the feelings of the people of Ethiopia.

Working intensely at their offices at 2352 Seventh Ave., Dr. Bayen and his wife have been rallying the people of Harlem to the Ethiopian cause for aid to their government.

"The sympathy among the American people is gratifying," said Mrs. Bayen. "Unfortunately, however, the sympathy here in Harlem is largely among the persons unable financially to help Ethiopia."

WOMEN AIDED

Asked how the Ethiopian people responded to colored Americans, coming to Ethiopia, and to the cry raised here that they did not consider themselves Negroes, Mrs. Ryan said that this question was raised only on this side for the Ethiopian people, royalty as well as natives welcomed Negroes as brothers.

The women in Ethiopia played an important part in the earlier stages of the war. Bravery and courage were not lacking, for it has been reported that besides giving aid to the wounded, the women went on the battlefields, with the pretense of helping the wounded, fed and manned machine guns which enabled many victories for the Ethiopian warriors.

WAS WAR CORRESPONDENT

Mrs. Bayen served there also, aiding the wounded and also as staff correspondent for the Amsterdam News.

Their main work at present is raising funds for the Ethiopian cause. It was bitterly denounced by Mrs. Bayen that during the worst stages of the war, many Harlem racketeers made their slice of profit by using the cry of aid for Ethiopia. Now, these same racketeers are trying to discredit the authentic work of Dr. Bayen for Emperor Haile Selassie.

PLAN U. S. TOUR

The methods of raising funds have been confined largely to the buying of Ethiopian stamps by the Harlem merchants who in turn distribute these stamps free of charge to their customers. The slogan, "Harlem Merchants Aid Ethiopia," has been raised and to date, 170 stores have paid for their stamps. The original stamps were printed in Switzerland and sent to the Ethiopian consul who turned them over to the doctor and his wife. The stamp now being sold, however, is a souvenir stamp, printed here in the United States.

At present, Dr. and Mrs. Bayen are completing plans for a tour of the United States to raise funds for Ethiopia. They plan to tour for two or three months and will leave about Feb. 1.

BARE COMPANY UNION GAG BY STEEL TRUST

Carnegie-Illinois Gary Scheme Flops as Men Oppose Company

(By United Press)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (UP).—The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co. "censored" reports of meetings of employe representatives, Elmer J. Maloy, an employe, told the National Labor Relations Board today.

He was called as the first witness at reopening of the Labor Board's hearing into union charges that the steel company interfered with organization efforts.

The company employed stenographers to attend employe meetings and reports posted on bulletin boards were censored by company officials, Malloy testified.

Maloy recalled that in August, 1935, officials deleted notice of a resolution passed by employes for formation of a central committee. When employes protested, he said, the company agreed that a committee representative be allowed to approve reports of meetings before they were posted. The company discontinued this after two months, he said.

Maloy, an employe of the Duquesne plant near Pittsburgh, formerly was chairman of the Pittsburgh District Council of Employe Representatives of Carnegie-Illinois. He was ousted recently and claims it was because of his work with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

GARY SCHEME FLOPS

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

GARY, Ind., Jan. 25.—"We'll fill them, but it won't be money," said workers this morning, as they passed through the gates of Carnegie-Illinois mills here and saw two sugar barrels at the gate of each mill. The company put the barrels out, to collect money from the workers in the Gary Works, Tin Mill and Sheet Mill, to send "defenders" to Washington. The defenders are to protect the "Employe Representation Plan" from those who declare it to be a company scheme to hamstring the workers and prevent organization.

The "defender" idea started some time ago, when the company started circulating petitions, to collect money. Instead of money, many of them collected human excreta, and others turned a deep black as workers applied matches to them. The company decided the barrels would be better, but the workers think they'll collect much the same thing as the petition lists.

The Carnegie-Illinois had to bludgeon its company union representatives to keep them from coming out definitely against the "plan" and they couldn't get the workers to do it.

Gerard Is Named To Represent FDR At the Coronation

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, said tonight that he had been appointed special ambassador to represent the White House at the coronation of King George VI of England in May.

With Gerard will go Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in the World War, and Admiral Hugh Rodman, U. S. N. retired.

Gerard was appointed by President Roosevelt some time ago and Pershing and Rodman were appointed as his associates. They will represent the White House, and will not conflict with the duties of U. S. Ambassador Robert W. Bingham, who represents the American nation.

8th Y. C. L. Convention Meets Apr. 2 in New York

League Issues Agenda for 4-Day Meetings—Herndon and Green Issue Call to All Members of the Organization

Branches of the Young Communist League have already inaugurated an intensive period of discussion and preparation for the eighth national convention of the Young Communist League, which will meet in New York City on April 2-5. Angelo Herndon, national chairman, and Gil Green, national secretary of the Young Communist League addressed a call to all members of the organization stating, in part:

"This is a call to a convention which meets at a time when international fascism unleashed a war against the people of Spain and threatens the peace of the entire world.

"Our convention convenes while American labor in the basic mass production industries, steel, auto, marine textile, are entered in the greatest trial of strength of this country and are joining hands with other progressive forces for independent political action.

CITE SOVIET CONSTITUTION

"We gather on the eve of another student strike for peace; one which will without doubt surpass all previous efforts.

"Our eighth convention will meet when the victory of Socialism in the Soviet Union has been recorded in a new constitution the most democratic in world history, and therefore the powerful weapon of the toilers of all lands in their fight against reaction and fascism.

"This convention assembles in the midst of a new wave of collaboration and co-operation on the part of America's youth organizations in behalf of legislation beneficial to young people, and in the first place for the American Youth Act."

ORDER OF BUSINESS

As decided by the recent National Conference of the League, the order of business at the convention will be:

1. Guest speakers, including greetings from trade union and youth leaders.
2. Election of convention officers.
3. Election of convention committees, presiding, program and resolution, constitution and by-laws, education, auditing.
4. Report of National Committee: "America's Youth Face the Future." Discussion.

SPECIAL REPORTS

5. Round table discussions and jects:
   a) How to win young people for the trade union movement.
   b) Young women and their problems.
   c) The struggle for the rights of the Negro youth.
6. Evening discussion forum of following lectures:
   a) "Peace or War—Which shall it be?"
   b) "Youth under a Socialist Democracy."
7. Reports from convention committees and discussion following each.
8. Election of Chairman, Secretary and National Committee.
9. Concluding speakers, and adjournment.

Articles in the pre-convention discussion will appear in the Daily Worker starting next week and all members of the Young Communist League throughout the country are urged to write such articles and organise special distribution of the Daily Worker. The report of Gil Green to the recent National Conference will appear in full in the February issue of the Communist along with a number of other youth articles in pre-convention discussion. Similar use is being made of the Young Communist Review.

Ask Removal Of Army Man From Project

Negro Discrimination Is Charged to Federal Theatre Head

Removal of Capt. Roy W. Grower, an army officer, as administrative officer of the Federal Theatre Project, was demanded in a telegram sent last night to WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins by the Federal Theatre Project Supervisors Council.

The supervisors charged the officer with discrimination against Negroes. The telegram was signed by Edward Goodman, producer of the Popular Price Theatre, who is chairman of the Supervisors Council. The telegram follows:

"The Federal Theatre Project Supervisors Council is ready to submit proof that Capt. Roy W. Grower, newly appointed Federal Theatre administrative officer, is discriminating against Negroes, and that in his official capacity in the presence of witnesses, he asserted:

"'I don't want Niggers in supervisory positions. I wouldn't take orders from one and I don't expect any other white man to take orders from one.'

"Therefore, the Council demands the immediate removal of Capt. Grower, and whereas, Capt. Grower has by this act proven himself totally unfit to judge merit, the Council further demands that all persons removed by his order be immediately returned to their former positions."

London Prepares For Worst Floods In Eight Years

LONDON, Jan. 25 (UP).—With the Thames rising about an inch an hour, and more rains forecast for today, residents of lowlands prepared for the worst floods since 1929 with the crest expected tomorrow.

The river abated in some areas, reports said, and the outlook seemed reassuring in spite of the inundation of the lowlands, but the flow of the Thames and Teddington was estimated at 8,700 million gallons today, about 1,200 million more than yesterday.

The river rose 24 inches in the last 24 hours putting water from two to four feet over the Towpath and Riverside Roads.

Eton was almost surrounded by water which encroached also on the private grounds of Windsor Castle. There was serious flooding between Maidenhead and Egham. The main road from Windsor to Egham was under three feet of water in places.

Employment Data

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (FP).—In 24 of 84 manufacturing industries surveyed, more than 50 per cent of all wage earners are employed by the three largest corporations. In 12 more the proportion ranges from 40 per cent to 50 per cent.

Steamer Grounded

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 25 (UP).—The steamer Exmoor of the American Export Line went aground today near Smyrna in the Aegean sea during a terrific storm. The Turkish life-saving boat Alemdar went to the rescue.

With the Unions

Building Service Workers to Meet Friday to Plan Action on Enforcing the Terms of Silcox Award of Last Spring

For close to a year now, the Realty Advisory Board has ignored the terms awarded the building service workers in lofts and office buildings by the Silcox award, after the general strike last Spring.

The arbitration committee, set up by the terms of the settlement, finally decided a few weeks back that the owners must pay $28 for the "A" category in office buildings and $26 in lofts, as the award states.

William D. Rawlins, head of the Realty Advisory Board, and member of the arbitration committee, immediately sent out notices to all employers that the classification of these buildings under the Silcox agreement is "null and void."

The Building Service Employes International Union, Local 32-B, has given the owners a week to carry out the terms of the award.

Friday night, the union office reports, all shop stewards will meet at Central Hotel to map out a plan of action. Both a strike and court proceedings are contemplated.

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70 MACHINISTS OUT ON STRIKE

Early yesterday morning 70 machinists walked out at the Hospital Supply Co. at 155 E. 23rd St., shutting the plant down completely.

The men, who had been working for 52 hours a week, presented their demands to the firm Saturday morning, but were given the run-around.

They are out for the 40-hour week, time and a half for overtime, 20 cents an hour wage increase, and recognition of the International Association of Machinists, Lodge 1549.

Machinists, Lodge 1548, reports that Ackerman and Gould, on strike for over two weeks, attempted to use scabs to start operations yesterday.

At Taller and Cooper, negotiations are now under way to settle the week-old strike.

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CAR PORTERS TO MEET

A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was in St. Louis last week and is in Kansas City this week.

President Randolph has been participating in the annual week of activities held by both locals. He presented charters to the local unions.

Here in the city, membership meetings will be held by the union at headquarters, 36 W. 135th St., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights at 8 P. M.

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MILLINERY SALESMEN PLAN STOPPAGE

A general stoppage of all millinery salesmen has been called for the end of this month.

The three year old Millinery Salesmen's Union has called the stoppage for the purpose of gaining a 6-month guarantee on the job, $35 a week minimum drawing account, 7 and a half per cent commission, territory rights, and no discrimination on selling price between the salesmen and other selling agencies.

At the present time, these workers have to contend with "commission men" who carry samples from many manufacturers and are given a cheaper selling price by the manufacturers, so that they can outbid the salesmen.

Besides this problem, the salesmen often have no guaranteed minimum salary, are hired for a month and then fired, and average about $15 to $20 a week.

All millinery salesmen are urged to support the stoppage. Union headquarters are at 15 W. 38th Street.

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MONEY FOR DAILY WORKER DRIVE

We got $1.50 yesterday for the Daily and Sunday Worker drive from some friends of the West Bronx People's Book Shop.

These men have been helping the Kitty Kelly strikers on the picket lines, and they took up a collection to send to "With the Unions." Thanks.

The strike at the Kitty Kelly shoe stores is now in the ninth month. The strikers are members of the Retail Shoe Salesmen's Union, Local 1268.

Speaking of "endurance contests," the strikers at the Garfield Cafeteria in Brooklyn are also determined to stay out until their demands are met.

These members of the Cooks' and Countermen's Union, Local 1325, have not been out as long as the Kitty Kelly strikers, but they, too, have walked on the picket lines for seven months now.

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A SERVICE TO THE UNIONS

In today's Daily Worker, the first trade union directory appears.

It is starting off with the addresses and meeting nights of 23 unions, but we're sure many more will avail themselves of this service.

If your union is not listed, make sure it appears in our trade union directory as soon as possible.

The Daily Worker is the best place for announcing meeting nights and listing headquarters, so be sure to have your union on the list.

Defendants Fought Gang, Racket Jury Is Told

Attempt to Link Restaurant Men With Dutch Schultz Blocked as Attorneys Show They Were Not Implicated in Extortion Plot

The name of Dutch Schultz, slain gangster said to have ruled over a $2,000,000 a year racket in the restaurant industry, was brought up time and again yesterday by defense attorneys for eight men on trial for alleged racketeering. They sought to prove that the arrested men had constantly fought Schultz and his gang.

In their opening remarks before Supreme Court Justice Phillip J. McCook the defense placed full blame for any racketeering on Schultz and his gang.

Louis Waldman, attorney for Charles B. Baum, president of Local 16, Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance showed that Baum's only connection with Schultz had been his work as a waiter for Jules Martin, slain Schultz gangster.

Joseph Sterling, attorney for Abraham Cohen and Phillip Grossel, general manager and secretary of the Metropolitan Restaurant and Cafeteria Owners Association, declared that his clients had never been implicated in any extortion cases. Sterling said that Samuel Furstenberg, disbarred lawyer and fugitive prevailed on the two to organize the Association.

The lawyers made a banket denial of the accusation made against their clients by chief assistant to Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey, William B. Herlands.

The other men on trial are Paul M. Coulcher, secretary of Local 16; Aladar Retek, organizer of Local 16; Irving Epstein, secretary-treasurer of Local 302; John G. Williams, organizer of Local 302; and Harry Vogelstein, organizer of the Metropolitan Restaurant Association.

Unions Back Anti-Nazi Mass Meeting Sunday

Additional endorsements have been received by the Jewish Peoples Committee for United Action Against Fascism and Anti-Semitism for the anti-Hitler mass meeting in Mecca Temple, 130 W. 55th St., next Sunday.

Endorsements came from the Furriers Joint Council, Dress Pattern Makers Union, Waterproof Garment Workers, Pocketbook Workers, Teachers Union, International Workers Order, ICOR, City School Committee of the I.W.O., and the Progressive Women Councils.

SHOPPERS' COLUMN

Readers will find this a helpful guide to convenient and economical shopping. Please mention the DAILY WORKER *when patronizing these advertisers.*

Manhattan

Army-Navy Stores

A SQUARE DEAL, 121—3rd Ave., at 14th St. Leather coats. Suede Wind Breakers.

HUDSON—104 Third Ave., cor. 13. Work clothes. Leather coats. Wind-breakers.

Chiropodist-Podiatrist

A. SHAPIRO, Pd.D., 223 Second Ave., cor. 14th St. AL. 4-4432.

Clothing

NEWMAN BROS. Men's & Young Men's Clothing. 84 Stanton St., nr. Orchard.

Dentists

DR. C. WEISMAN, Surgeon Dentist, 1 Union Square W., Suite 811. GR. 7-8296.

DR. I. F. RELKIN, 1109 Second Ave., bet. 58th-59th Sts. VO. 5-2390. 9 A.M.-8 P.M. daily.

Express and Moving

FRANK GIARAMITA, Express and Moving. 13 East 7th St., near 3rd Ave. DRydock 4-1581.

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EVER-READY FURNITURE EXCHANGE M'n'Frers' Sacrifice! Livingroom Suites $29 Modern-Maple-Dining-Bedrooms Tremendously Reduced!
5 Union Sq. W. B'way Bus-14th St. BMT - IRT Subway

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SAUL C. SCHYOWITZ. "Your Jeweler." Now at 836 6th Ave. Watch Repairing.

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FOR ATTRACTIVE Letters and Notices. Mailers Advertising Service, 131 West 42nd St. BR. 9-5053.

Oculists and Opticians

COHEN'S, 117 Orchard St. DR. 4-9850. Prescriptions filled. Lenses duplicated.

COOPERATIVE OPTICIANS. Union Shop. 1 Union Sq. W. (cor. 14th St.). Room 804. GR. 7-3347.

Radio Service

SETS and Service—Sol Radio, 306 St. Nicholas Ave., near 125th St. UN. 4-7293.

Restaurants

CHINESE VILLAGE, 141 W. 33rd St. Chinese and American Luncheon 35c. Dinner 50c.

NEW STARLIGHT, 83 Irving Pl., bet. 17th & 18th. Dinner 50c. Lunch 35c. Union shop.

SOLLINS, 216 E. 14th St., 1 flight up. Seven-course dinner 35c. Lunch 35c-45c.

Typewriters & Mimeographs

ALL MAKES, new and rebuilt. J. E. Albright & Co., 632 Broadway. AL. 4-4888.

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FREEMAN'S, 176 Fifth Ave., at 22nd St. ST. 9-7338-8338. Prompt delivery.

Bronx

Bakery

TAFT BAKERY. Wholesome bread, rolls, cakes made on premises. 83 East 181st. Eden Ave.

Cafeterias

THE CO-OPERATIVE Dining Room. Self-Service. Banquets arranged. 2700 Bronx Park East.

Men's Hats

PARKWAY HATS. Headquarters for union made hats. 810 Claremont Parkway.

[illegible]

RUDOLPH KATZ. Eyes examined. Glasses fitted, 3819 Third Ave., near Claremont Parkway.

Daily Worker
CENTRAL ORGAN, COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.
(SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

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PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1937

Emergency Action Is Needed In the Flood Crisis!

• With flood disaster roaring through the Ohio Valley, something more is required than telephone calls from President Roosevelt or tempered appeals to the Red Cross for two million dollars.

What is immediately required if there is not to be a needlessly widespread loss of lives, health, and homes, is a program of **the full resources of the Federal government behind it, based on a broad program of flood control.**

That there exists a real national emergency there can no longer be any doubt. Every hour's dispatches confirm it. Entire towns and cities are being evacuated, and hundreds of thousands are homeless.

The Administration which was so quick to declare an emergency to pour **FOUR BILLION DOLLARS** into the banks, still hems and haws, hoping that it can postpone a real flood control program.

Congress must declare emergency action for flood relief. Large sums must be appropriated at once by Congress for food and supplies to be rushed to stricken areas. There, the local committees must include representatives from labor, civil, and other organizations to insure equitable and non-discriminatory distributions. There must be no repetition of the events by which the Red Cross used its relief powers to force Negroes back into the plantations of Mississippi during a flood there.

All home owners, small shop-keepers, and small income groups generally must be granted a moratorium on all debts till the emergency is over.

Appropriations have to be made to look after the needs of the stricken communities after the waters recede.

And above all, the greedy interests of big utility companies and other vested interests must no longer stand in the way of a permanent national flood control construction program throughout the Mississippi Valley.

Congress must act at once in this emergency!

•

Hearst—Attorney For Trotzky

• In the face of the overwhelming and damning evidence which has come from the Trotzky plotters out of their own mouths, it is of great interest and significance to see how the various capitalist papers of this country have handled their counter-revolutionary revelations.

The outstanding fact from which every worker, every believer of progress and peace, will draw the conclusion is that **the entire press empire of William Randolph Hearst has been mobilized to defend Trotzky.**

Hearst is the recipient of an annual fee of $400,000 a year from the Hitler government, an ardent admirer and student of Hitler's methods.

Hearst rushed to the defense of the fascist Mussolini, supported with enthusiasm the fascist rape of Ethiopia and heaped contempt on the Negro people of that country.

Hearst is America's Public Enemy No. 1, the enemy of labor, of the auto strikes, the proponent of loyalty oaths, the corrupter of American life whose outrageous dishonesty and reaction was rejected by the American people in disgust during the November elections.

It is this political force which now becomes Trotzky's main platform, his main tribune, through which he is able to speak.

From his retreat in Mexico, Trotzky calls for the "honest and independent press of America" to print his statement. Hearst responded with wide open hospitality.

Cleverly featured directly alongside the news reports from Moscow, Hearst spreads a lengthy statement from Trotzky, wherein Hearst introduces Trotzky to his American readers as a "Bolshevik leader" while Stalin is painted in contrast as "Dictator Stalin."

This statement of Trotzky's, which is so rotten with internal weaknesses and so patently a piece of studied evasion and falsehood that no other press but Hearst's found it printable in full, is featured by Hearst together with specially ordered articles from the notoriously venal Isaac Don Levine, a journalistic adventurer who epitomizes everything hostile to the working class.

In addition, Hearst has given most generously of his pages to a hash of the most fantastically cheap journalism from certain foreign papers where the defendants are rumored to have been "drugged with a talking drug."

In this wild melange, the most conflicting "theories" about the trial rub elbows with each other. On one page, Hearst proclaims that the Trotzkyites on trial are behaving in accordance with a deep-dyed and subtle plan to "expose" Stalin by committing political suicide. Next to this, the defendants are alleged to be in a stupor from drugs, while at the same time, they can talk with complete lucidity about names, dates and places.

In Hearst, Trotzky has found his most active and ardent defender. The Hearst press is at his full disposal.

Hearst, who poured the vileness of his hatred against the democracy of Spain, who supports Hitler, who looks for the victory of the fascist Gen. Franco in Spain, who even found Roosevelt a "disciple of Stalinism," finds Trotzky altogether to his liking.

As for the rest, the American press wallows pitifully in an effort to explain as best it can the facts which are too stark, too ramified, too much attested to by the most expert foreign observers to be evaded.

The New York Times can no longer deny the actual guilt of the defendants in the face of the reports of its own correspondents, one of whom reports a noted foreign observer stating: "If the testimony of these men is not truth, then I have never heard the truth." It warily attempts, however, to mask the trial's political significance by mystifying references to "Oriental" and "Dostoievskian" drama.

Mr. Ludwig Lore, the foreign expert for the New York Post, emerges with the weird idea that Radek and Piatakov were tricked by fascist spies who smuggled themselves into their secret councils! For what these secret councils were ever held, Mr. Lore never bothers to inquire.

The relentless proof of guilt already sealed by blood and treachery, the capitalist press vainly seeks to minimize.

But from the loving embrace of the fascist Hearst, from the open-shop Herald Tribune down to the tedious moralizings of the Post, there beats a vast sympathy for Trotzky as one who deserves their help.

Trotzky works with them. They work with Trotzky. And why not?

In their contempt for the working class, for Socialism, for the Socialist triumphs of the Soviet Union, for the unwavering leadership of Stalin, they have a common counter-revolutionary cause.

•

A Fitting Memorial To Lenin

• One of the most notable features of the recent Lenin Memorial meetings was the induction of hundreds of new members into the Communist Party. This was the kind of memorial that Lenin would have loved best. "Organization is the g... working class," he used to say.

That is why the time is so ripe for mass recruiting into the Communist Party. The correctness and skill of the Communist position, its effective mobilization for progress and peace, for the development of the forces for Socialism, have earned it thousands of new and loyal friends. These clear-sighted people, especially in the biggest factories and heavy industries, can be won as full-fledged members if we Communists give this matter more thought.

To those who have learned the correctness of our position and who still remain outside the Party, we say earnestly that there can be no greater joy than to increase your active influence for peace, progress and Socialism than through becoming a Party member. Join the Communist Party!

•

The Brotherhoods Present Wage Demands

• Twenty per cent wage increase demands —made by the five railroad Brotherhoods— are more than in order.

Increases in railroad profits have jumped by leaps and bounds, far ahead of any benefits to the workers in wages or employment. In its valuable Railroad Notes for February, 1937, the Labor Research Association points out that the net income of the railroads for the year 1936 totals $155,000,000 to $160,000,000. This is an increase of several hundreds per cent.

Out of this orgy of profits, the railroads are more than able to pay the increased wages sought by the transportation Brotherhoods. For the workers themselves, the high cost of living is an ever-present fact. The Labor Research Association advises us that the cost of living, as a whole, has risen 20 per cent since March, 1933. This is based on the figures of the National Industrial Conference Board, employers' agency.

This is but a beginning, the Wall Street Journal of Dec. 24 last admits, to what is ahead in the skyrocketing of prices. This rising cost for the workers, that paper declares, will "get seriously under way" in 1937.

It is not only the members of the transportation brotherhoods who find this pressure of rising living costs upon them. The members of the 16 other railroad unions are in a similar predicament. It is regrettable that the officials of the brotherhoods did not see fit to join with these other unions, in the making of general wage increase demands for all railroad workers.

The 16 other unions can now hasten to supplement the Brotherhoods' move with a similar move of their own. In the adoption of such measures, the railroad workers can bring pressure on their officials to see that all the 21 union organizations act together in confronting the corporations.

Along with the battle for higher wages can go, hand in hand, the fight for the 30-hour week, 6-hour day, without reduction in pay, for the shorter work-period. That stands out as a vital need in the transportation industry.

Labor-displacing machinery and "the railroad equivalent of the speed-up and stretch-out" are throwing thousands of railroad men out of work. In December, President L. A. Downs of the Illinois Central Railroad proudly told the Investment Bankers Association of the methods which were used to cut down labor on the railroads, without any off-setting wage increases or reduction in working hours. (Railroad Notes, January, 1937.)

This state of affairs makes the achievement of the 30-hour week, 6-hour day of imperative concern to all railroad workers. There can be no weakening or hesitation in pushing it forward in the present Congress. It is a logical supplement to the 20 per cent wage increase demand.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

• The conservative officialdom of the British Labor Party would like to clamp down on the lively critical discussion now going on within its ranks around the issue of the united front.

Spanish events, particularly the Tory encouragement of Hitler and Mussolini with regard to General Franco, and the issue of the huge British armament program, has led many within the ranks of the Labor Party, as well as on top, to question the wisdom of the decisions of the Labor Party Conference last October rejecting unity with the Communists.

Because of a series of conferences, and newspaper discussions, the Labor Party leadership has issued "An Appeal For Loyalty," insinuating that the Communists are working to split labor's ranks.

"There is nothing which the Communist Party more earnestly and more determinedly wishes to avoid," answered John Strachey in the London Daily Worker, "than any kind of a split in the ranks of the Labor Party."

•

The pettish action of the Labor Party officials was occasioned by a number of important developments showing which way the wind is blowing.

A private conference was recently held at Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight, attended by more than sixty leaders of the Labor Party to discuss some of the most important developments since the Edinburgh Conference. Among trade union leaders present were Bevine, Citrine and Ebby Edwards, and of the Labor Party officialdom, Gillies, Middleston, W. Henderson, Sheppard, Scott Lindsay, Major Attlee, Montague, James Walker and John Jagger.

Discussion centered about the Labor Party's attitude toward the Tories' re-armament policy; democratization of the armed forces; a legislative program and the constitution of the party.

On the issue of re-armament, the hide-bound leadership insisted on complete support to the arms program of the National Government. The general slogan of these people was: "Support Baldwin and bring pressure on him to fight Fascism."

It is reported that opinion was about evenly divided with Major Attlee, leader of the Parliamentary Labor Party, opposing the official views, though not strongly.

•

Spain was not a special point on the agenda. Commenting on this grave omission, the London Daily Worker says:

"It is noteworthy that Spain was not discussed at any great length. It is a reflection on the Labor Party that after five months of Spanish civil war there can be an important conference of leaders without discussion on how best to aid the Spanish people."

•

Openly, in the Labor Party organ, the London Daily Herald, there was also a discussion around the issue of the policy of the Labor Party. The controversy was initiated by a debate between Prof. Laski and Dr. Hugh Dalton, Prof. Laski favoring the People's Front developments.

Letters from readers began pouring in. An overwhelming preponderance of letters from rank-and-file members declared for working class unity. On the first day that some of this correspondence was published, 17 letters appeared, and all but two attacked official complacence and lack of policy.

The letters published are undoubtedly a small proportion of the total received, but the preponderance favors the views of Prof. Laski, that is, the policy of unity and the building of a People's Front in England.

•

There is talk in official circles of the Labor Party of a "radical transformation" of the editing of the Daily Herald. Mr. Stevenson, who used to be the editor, has been kicked into a higher office. Mr. Francis Williams, former financial editor, has replaced him.

Thus, despite their victory against the proposal for unity with the Communists at the Edinburgh Conference, which got one-third of the total bloc vote, the Labor Party officialdom is worriedly agitated and nervous over the situation.

As they move closer and closer to the Tory policy of the National Government, especially on the key issues of "non-intervention" and the encouragement of Hitler, the Baldwin hostility to the People's Front government of Spain, the crisis within the Labor Party increases, due to rising opposition.

In this the more reactionary leaders see signs of "split," instead of the birth pangs of a mass movement to bring about the broadest unity which the working class desires.

The Communist Party of Great Britain is effectively scotching the charge that it seeks a split in the ranks of the Labor Party, when it actually is achieving the strongest advance of unity.

ON THE DUNGHILL

by Ellis

Dictator Hague Is Given a Setback; Faces Another One in May Election

By Harry Raymond

Article II

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 25.—It was not until Mayor Frank Hague denied the Hudson County Committee of the Communist Party the right to hold a meeting in a local hall last fall that his dictatorship was seriously challenged.

Hague struck at the Party and the Party struck back. And in the fight which ensued Vice-Chancellor James F. Fielder issued a court writ restraining the Hague controlled police from interfering with Communist meetings.

Police Chief Harry Walsh, acting on Hague's orders, on Nov. 21 refused the Communist Party a permit to hold a rally in a building at 547 Newark Ave. In a city hall press conference the mayor told reporters that Communists had no right to meet in the city.

CASE TAKEN TO COURT

He said: "When the time comes, if ever, that Jersey City will be compelled to stand for Communist demonstrations, there will be war and either the Communists or I will have to leave the City."

But the Communists did not leave. L. Anyon, Communist organizer for Hudson County, at once rallied the entire party organization for a fight on Hague's dictum. The case was carried into Jersey City Chancery Court.

Hiram Eifenbein, attorney for the Communist Party, and A. J. Isserman and Judge Arthur H. Dissell of the American Civil Liberties Union argued on Dec. 7 that Vice-Chancellor Fielder should issue an order restraining police from interfering with the constitutional right of the Communist Party to hold public meetings.

FIGHT FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

Immediately there was a stirring among labor and progressive circles throughout the State, who had likewise been suppressed by the Hague dictatorship. They saw the Communist Party fight as part of their fight for civil liberties.

Labor's Non-Partisan League of New Jersey at its first annual convention on Jan. 10 adopted a resolution requesting the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee of the United States Senate to investigate the denial of civil rights in Hudson County.

Carl Holdermann, president of the Hosiery Workers Union, pledged to the convention that he would raise funds "to fight Hague's control."

"No worker is safe until the control is broken," he said.

The State Civil Liberties Committee joined with labor's Non-Partisan League in demanding a government investigation of "alleged infractions of civil liberty in New Jersey."

DE JONGE DECISION

Confronted at last with an active opposition and the Supreme Court decision on the Dirk DeJonge case, which declared it lawful for Communist Party members "to discuss the public issues of the day" in public, Mayor Hague redoubled his campaign against civil rights.

Asked what he would do in view of the De Jonge decision, Hague said: "We have a different situation here. We have not arrested them (Communists) for holding meetings. We won't allow them to hold meetings."

But the forces fighting for progress and democratic rights gained strength and triumphed over the local Hitler. On Jan. 20 Vice-Chancellor Fielder rebuked the Hague machine with an order declaring that the police in barring Communist meetings were violating the State and Federal Constitutions.

He expressed the opinion of the majority of citizens of New Jersey when he said:

HAGUE CONTINUES FIGHT

"The Communist Party is as much entitled to hold political meetings as are the several other recognized political parties of the country."

But it is obvious that the fight for civil rights in Hudson County has only just begun. Hague has not given up his reactionary campaign against the unions and he has vowed to continue war on Communism.

And as the lines in the battle to protect civil rights in Jersey City, heartened by the first victory, rally for a final show-down two things stand out clear as day:

CAMPAIGN A SMOKESCREEN

1. Mayor Hague's fight against Communism is the spearhead of his campaign against all democratic rights of the people.

2. The anti-Communist campaign has been launched in preparation for the May city elections as a gesture to cover up the anti-union and anti-democratic activities of the Hague machine.

Although Hague now controls the State assembly by a majority of 39 to 21 and will no doubt capture control of the Senate by challenging an equally corrupt but weaker Republican machine, which, it is alleged, elected William C. Hunt of Cape May by a ballot box fraud, defeat in his own city by a united labor and taxpayers' ticket would be a serious blow at the Hague machine and might lead to its downfall on a state-wide scale.

Hague knows this and in true Hitler fashion he is attempting to becloud the issues by making the campaign one of Hague vs. Communism. But the real issues of the campaign will be progress versus reaction— democracy against fascism.

Hague will have opposing him in the elections a so-called all-Republican ticket which can be expected to make a deal with the Hague Democrats to assure his victory. There are such things as Hague Republicans in Jersey City.

LABOR-TAXPAYER TICKET

Another ticket that will oppose Hague but will not represent the people will be put in the field by Young Republicans.

Then there is the possibility of another ticket backed by advocates of Fusion.

Progressive trade unionists are inclined to think that it is possible to unite the majority of laboring people and small taxpayers who have been ground down under the Hague heel around a broad Labor-Taxpayer ticket that will stand 100 per cent for the democratic rights of the population.

COMMUNIST POSITION

The Communist Party announced yesterday that it would file a complete slate for the May elections early in February.

"But," said J. Anyon, Communist leader in Jersey City, "we stand ready to withdraw our candidates in favor of a Labor-Taxpayer united front."

There is considerable sentiment for such a united front in Jersey City. It seems probable that if the unions and poor taxpayers get busy at once mapping their program and organizational plans for a Labor-Taxpayer ticket they will be able to win a great section of labor and small business men, erstwhile Hague supporters, to the ranks of progress. Honest workmen, who in previous years voted Republican in an attempt to dethrone Hague, and supporters of Fusion and clean government would welcome the formation a new progressive ticket. Such a ticket can defeat Hague in Jersey City, loosen the strange hold he now has on the State machinery and lay the base for the return of civil liberties in Hudson County.

Letters from Our Readers

For a Strong Domestic Workers' Union

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Twice in a short time I noticed in the Daily News an article about the shortage of maids. Helen F. McCormick, president of the Brooklyn Catholic Big Sisters which operates the Diocesan Employment Bureau, is bitter because the number of jobs for domestic servants have remained unfilled and that the ERB pays relief to women and girls instead of making them take these low-paid jobs.

Everyone knows that the domestic workers are among the lowest-paid and have long-hours. She protests the aid of the ERB to the domestic workers who can hardly meet the demands of the mere necessities of life, due to the poor conditions of their work. To my mind a strong Domestic Workers Union would answer both Miss McCormick and the needs of the women and girls who do domestic work.

DOMESTIC WORKER

Erase the Weapons of Slums— By Proper Housing Legislation

Editor, Daily Worker: New York, N. Y.

In a recent newsreel, Warden Lawes of Sing Sing was quoted as saying that slums (that word was markedly blurred in Hearst's "News Of The Day") were one of the chief causes of crime and were outstanding in the histories of the twenty-six youth recently held in the Death House.

Slums are now more than ever the most powerful weapons the forces of reaction employ to extort income from the poverty-stricken. The strait-jacket of unemployment and small relief allowances are used with vicious effectiveness for horrible exploitation.

The Daily Worker could add no more meritorious service to the people to its already long list than to feature a statistical comparison of low cost housing conditions in the U. S. and other countries like Sweden, the Soviet Union, England and France. This, to my mind, would be one of the many dramatic means of focusing attention on this situation.

S. G.

Penn. Bill Would Bar All Company Unions

State Labor Relations Board Would Get Enforcing Power

BACKED BY UNIONS

Fraternal Orders in Buffalo to Bolster Steel Campaign

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 25.—Company unions in this state will find it tough going if the legislature passes the State Labor Relations Act.

The bill is sponsored by the State Federation of Labor and Labor's Non-Partisan League and has been introduced into the current session of the legislature by State Senator B. B. McGuiness.

Not only does it guarantee labor the right to organize and bargain collectively, but it definitely outlaws company unionism. The bill is extremely specific in enumerating unfair labor practises.

Employers are prohibited from "participating or assisting in supervising, controlling or dominating" company unions. They cannot urge employes to join these organizations or compensate employes for membership whether by downright payments of money or by "donating free services, equipment, materials, office, or meeting place."

If enforced, this bill would leave companies no loophole through which they could continue to maintain company unions.

The bill also prohibits the blacklisting of union members, any type of discrimination or intimidation against union members, and refusal to bargain with unions.

The State Labor Relations Board, set up by the bill is given full authority to enforce its provisions by preventing employers from engaging in unfair labor practises. Employers are required to cease and desist at the order of the board.

Auto Workers Hail Fraternal Orders' Aid

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 25. — Appreciation of the support given the auto strikers by fraternal groups is expressed in a letter just received by the Fraternal Orders Committee here.

The letter, sent by the United Automobile Workers of America, reads as follows:

"The International Union of United Automobile Workers of America sincerely appreciates your splendid support in our present struggle. The response of the entire labor movement and fraternal organizations of this country is a very healthy indication.

"With all this cooperation and the will of the striking automobile workers, we must win."

Buffalo Fraternal Orders To Bolster Steel Drive

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Fraternal orders of this city will rally to the support of the steel drive in a Fraternal Orders Conference on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 1 P. M. in Eagles Auditorium.

The principal speakers will be Leo Kryzcki, S.W.O.C. organizer and vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Charles Payne, S.W.O.C. director in Buffalo.

Endorsers of the conference include Mary Kustich, secretary of the Slovenian National Benefit Association of Buffalo, Charles Gmusha, secretary of the Serbian National Benefit Association; Samuel Abbott, secretary of the Workers Alliance of Buffalo, Macedonian People's League of Lackawana, and the Armenian Workers Club of Buffalo.

Foreign Born Meet Sunday In Pittsburgh

Fraternal Orders Call Rally in Jones and Laughlin Drive

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 25.—Foreign born workers in this area will rally to the support of the steel unionization drive next Sunday, Jan. 31, in two mass meetings under the auspices of the Fraternal Orders Committee.

The first will be held on the Southside in Pittsburgh in the afternoon and will have as its specific aim the strengthening of the union in the Jones and Laughlin mills in that section of the city.

The second will be held in the evening in Ambridge and will feature a distinguished roster of speakers including Burgess P. J. Caul and Joseph Becek, president of the City Council, who will act as chairman.

Clinton Golden, Northeastern regional director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, and B. K. Gebert, chairman of the Fraternal Orders Committee, will be the main speakers at the Southside meeting which will be held in Lithuanian Hall. The meeting will begin at 2:30 P.M.

The Ambridge rally is an outgrowth of a conference of fraternal orders held there several weeks ago. It will be held in the Ambridge Junior High School. Among the fraternal groups which have endorsed the meeting are the Croation Fraternal Union, Ukrainian National Association, Serbian Fraternal Union, Polish National Alliance, Sons of Italy, the International Workers Order

Glass Workers Return With Decisive Victory

Bitterly Fought Strike Gains High Minimum Rates of Pay, Other Improved Conditions—Powerful Union Welded in Struggle

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

CREIGHTON, Pa., Jan. 25.—Smoke came from the chimneys of the huge Creighton Works of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company for the first time in three months, as workers went back to their jobs after scoring a decisive victory in a bitterly fought and prolonged strike.

They returned to work at the highest minimum hourly wage rates enjoyed by workers in any American industry. An eight cent increase for all workers resulted in a minimum rate of 63 cents an hour for men and 55 cents an hour for women.

In addition, the workers won seniority rights, an inter-plant preferential shop and other improvements in working conditions which are in many respects unique.

Only a few hundred of the 2,200 workers went back to work yesterday in the gigantic plant on the Allegheny River. As production returns to normal within the next few days, all will be back at their old jobs.

POWERFUL UNION WELDED

They stood around in little groups discussing the gains they had won. Many wore the blue button of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers in their caps.

At the Tarrentum headquarters of the union, which it shares with the S.W.O.C., active members were engaged in study of the lengthy contract signed between representatives of the company and its 7,000 employes in Creighton and in a number of smaller plants.

Some pointed out that the demands won by the workers constitute a splendid victory not only for the glass union but for union labor throughout the country.

It was also stated that the lengthy strike of the Creighton workers, under the aggressive leadership of their local president, Fred A. Bindel, had welded their union together into a powerful and united body capable of asking for and winning even better conditions in the future.

One significant victory won by the workers is a clause guaranteeing an inter-plant preferential shop. This clause states that union members laid off for any reason in one plant of the company will be hired before new employes in any other plant.

This clause was seen as going a long way toward a preferential shop and toward a completely closed shop.

The contract signed by the company gives the union the full right to bargain collectively for all of its members. In some plants this will in fact amount to a closed shop. In all it will amount to at least 80 per cent of the workers or more.

A number of specific clauses in the contract are significant as giving working conditions not before enjoyed. Although the gains made are too lengthy to enumerate in detail, some, in addition to those already mentioned, are:

The company will not reclassify employes or duties or occupations or engage in any subterfuge for the purpose of defeating or evading the provisions of the agreement.

New employes after 60 days shall be considered as regular employes. Previously workers were still considered temporary after working for from three to six months.

COMMISSION SET UP

Full seniority status will be maintained by employes while acting as full time officers of the union.

Reasons for suspension or discharge must be put in writing.

If a worker is transferred to an inferior job, he will receive the same pay as before. If he is transferred to a better job, he will receive the regular wage for that work.

A commission of five, including two representatives from each side and a government official, will be set up to find out why the workers of Libby-Owens-Ford make higher wages than those employed by Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Overtime will be computed on a daily basis and not on a weekly basis as before.

The union grievance committee must be consulted in case speed-up is considered.

Women will have a rest period where shifts exceed four hours.

Only 3 Weeks to Go— Speed $100,000 Drive

Only Four Communist Party Districts Pass the 50 Per Cent Mark in $100,000 Drive for Daily Worker—Brighton Plans Play Benefit

The only Communist Party district during the past week to join West Virginia, New York and Pittsburgh in bringing its quota to above 50 per cent in the Daily and Sunday Worker $100,000 drive was District 31, Oklahoma. It advanced its standing from 48.25 per cent to 52.1 per cent.

Wisconsin, which had been at the very tail end the previous week, gave evidence of increased action, sending in contributions raising its percentage from 1.52 to 9.4

Only three weeks to go to complete the drive!

THE STANDINGS

Below are the District standings as of last Saturday:

"Stevedore" to Be Given In Brighton for "Daily"

"Stevedore," the Sklar-Peters drama which electrified Broadway some time ago, will be presented with the original Broadway cast tomorrow night at 8:30 P.M. at the Brighton Theatre, Ocean Parkway and Brighton Beach Avenue.

This stirring proletarian play will be given tomorrow for the benefit of the $100,000 drive of the Daily and Sunday Worker. The affair was arranged by Section 17, New York Communist Party.

By attending this performance, you'll not only witness one of the finest working class plays but help the "Daily" drive toward success.

NEW YORK ORGANIZATIONS: KEEP FEB. 13 OPEN!

New York units and mass organizations are asked by Crown-Stuyvesant Heights, Section 16, Communist Party, to keep Feb. 13 open. On that date the Section will give a carnival-dance-amateur night at the Bedford Ballroom, Bedford and Atlantic Aves., Brooklyn, for the benefit of the $100,000 drive.

LAKEWOOD HOTEL GUESTS CONTRIBUTE

A package party to raise money for the drive was held at the Hotel Royale, Lakewood, N. J., on the evening of Jan. 9, under the auspices of the Lakewood Unit of the Communist Party and a number of the hotel's guests. The successful affair netted $32.55 for the $100,000 fund.

WHO'LL EQUAL THIS 300 PER CENT BRANCH?

Who'll be the first to equal the record set by the 4th A. D. Branch, Kings County, Communist Party?

This hustling branch, which has just 20 members, mostly housewives, unemployed or low-salaried workers, pushed the drive activities so vigorously it has just reached 198 per cent of its quota, which was $100. What is more, after turning in the $198 to the drive, the branch decided to set out to make it $300.

Let's have more 300 per cent workers in the drive!

District	Previously Collected	Received 1/18-1/25	Total to Date	Quota	Percent of Quota
1—Boston	$ 475.18	$ 144.80	$ 619.98	$ 2,000	31.0
2—New York	34,508.81	3,970.92	38,479.73	60,000	64.1
3—Phila.	2,462.88	236.85	2,698.73	6,500	41.5
5—Pittsburgh	1,106.02	138.40	1,244.42	2,000	62.2
6—Cleveland	1,361.92	62.00	1,423.92	5,500	25.7
7—Detroit	1,442.88	498.95	1,941.80	5,500	35.4
8—Chicago	3,094.63	709.67	3,804.30	12,000	31.7
9—Minnesota	92.22	35.00	127.22	1,500	8.5
10—Nebraska	32.41	8.00	40.41	150	40.3
11—North Dakota	33.15	2.00	36.15	150	24.1
12—Washington	646.77	28.50	675.27	2,000	33.8
13—California	177.08	75.00	252.08	3,000	8.4
14—New Jersey	1,051.91	179.62	1,231.54	2,000	61.1
15—Connecticut	956.56	123.50	479.06	2,500	19.1
16—North Carolina	26.76	10.00	36.74	100	36.7
17—Alabama	5.50	——	5.50	100	5.5
18—Wisconsin	38.00	197.40	235.40	2,500	9.4
19—Colorado	227.52	8.00	235.52	1,200	19.6
20—Texas	45.82	1.00	46.82	200	23.4
21—Missouri	115.59	24.75	140.34	500	28.1
23—West Virginia	100.00	——	100.00	150	70.0
23—Kentucky	19.00	——	19.00	100	19.0
24—Louisiana	——	——	——	100	——
25—Florida	49.80	——	49.80	300	16.6
26—South Dakota	6.00	6.00	12.00	100	12.0
27—Michigan	1.25	——	1.25	250	.5
28—Indiana	77.32	26.67	104.49	500	20.9
29—Virginia	2.00	——	2.00	200	1.00
30—Montana	20.45	8.10	28.55	100	28.6
31—Oklahoma	48.52	4.00	52.35	100	52.1
33—Iowa	6.00	2.00	8.00	250	3.2
Canada and Foreign	1.00	——	1.00	——	——
TOTALS	$47,659.14	$8,499.14	$54,158.28	$100,000	54.2
Total to date			$54,158.28	Per Cent Quota Reach	54.2

Air Raids on Madrid Steel Its People

J.B.S. Haldane Says Only Effect It to Make Them Better Anti-Fascists

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The only effect of the Fascist air attacks on Madrid from the military standpoint is to produce good anti-Fascists, Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, famous British scientist, writes in a letter to his wife just made public here.

Prof. Haldane was stricken by poison gas in Madrid while working in a laboratory to perfect means of protecting the defenders of Madrid from expected Fascist gas attacks.

"It is difficult to imagine anything more frivolous than the air attacks on Madrid," Haldane writes. "They crush a few citizens, while the others become good anti-fascists, whatever their political credo might have been.

"The population has not become panic-stricken, and reflects still less the desire to surrender; it is not worried, at least not the way it could be. The bombardments can only be explained by Franco's inability to understand the mentality of the Madrilenos, or by his mad hatred of them."

Ban Asked on Fascist Fund Collections

Is Hostile Act Against Spain, Hull Is Told by American League

State Department action against soliciting of funds in the United States to aid the Fascist insurrection in Spain is asked in a letter to Secretary of State Hull from the national offices of the American League Against War and Fascism.

The League specifically cites a fund-gathering campaign being conducted by the American Committee Against Communism of the International Catholic Truth Society.

"This is a hostile act against a friendly government, and a violation of international policy which prohibits fomenting or aiding a rebellion against a friendly government," Paul M. Reid, executive secretary of the League, said.

LETTER TO HULL

The text of the letter to Hull:

"We wish to call to your attention and enter a strong protest against the action of the American Committee Against Communism in soliciting funds for the Spanish rebels.

"The American government recognizes the democratically elected government of Spain against which a military revolt is in progress. To permit American citizens to solicit aid for that revolt is to give encouragement to the foes of a recognized and friendly government.

"We urge an immediate investigation of this situation by the State Department and respectfully ask for a report from it regarding the action taken in this matter."

Widow of Man Killed in Spain to Speak Friday

Ernestina Gonzales, wife of the first American killed in the Spanish civil war, will speak at the Woodside Labor Temple, 4132-58th St., Friday night at 8:30 o'clock under the auspices of the Communist Party of Queens.

BOOKS *of the* DAY

By EDWIN SEAVER

THE FIRST TWO ISSUES of "Science and Society" seem to me to establish this Marxian quarterly beyond question as the foremost theoretical magazine in the United States.

I am uncomfortably aware that this sounds like a patriotic blurb, and for my own part the more I admire a book or a periodical the more reluctant I am to write a blurb about it. But I don't see how any one who cares for critical and theoretical writing, and demands the highest standards, can come to any other conclusion after reading through the winter issue, now on sale.

This issue leads off with a very fruitful discussion of "Interpretations of the American Civil War," by Richard Enmale who is editing a series to be called "History of the American People." Just the other day I read in Philip Guedalla's new book "The Hundred Years" that "there was no compelling reason in economics or sociology for the war between the states." Mr. Enmale shows us that even the term, "war between the states," is based on an historical misconception. Our Civil War, or "second revolution," was a struggle "between irreconcilable antagonisms of diametrically opposed social systems."

Mr. Guedalla should read Mr. Enmale's article, although it is unlikely that he would learn anything from it, since he professes to have read Karl Marx and yet can make such absurd statements about the Civil War. Mr. Enmale quotes Marx to the effect that this "American business" was "brought to a head by the weight thrown into the scales by the extraordinary development of the Northwestern States."

"Similarly, Marx practically anticipated by half a century the thesis of L. B. Schmidt and others that the Civil War was a race between cotton and wheat and that wheat won."

• • •

UNLIKE THE LIBERAL BOURGEOIS historians of today, Marx and Engels were greatly interested in the military aspects of the Civil War, the writer points out. Engels was at first "disgusted by the hesitancy of 'the gents in the North' to wage a revolutionary war." "From the very beginning of the struggle, they clearly realized that the objective purpose of the war was the smashing of the slave power. . . . By the summer of 1862, Marx perceived that the logic of events was forcing the North to discard constitutional for revolutionary means in its conduct of the war. During the last two years of the conflict, he greeted with enthusiasm the northern determination to crush the counter-revolution and abolish slavery."

"Slavery threatened the expansion of northern industrial capital by limiting its market possibilities in the South, by menacng its opportunities for exploitation in the West, and by preventing the passage of favorable legislation at Washington. Under these circumstances, the development of a numerically large and ideologically advanced proletarian movement was impeded."

Lancelot Hogben, of the London School of Economics and Political Science, and a foreign editor of "Science and Society," contributes a learned article on "Our Social Heritage" pretty thoroughly demolishing the idea that the man of science stands above the battle. "The relation of scientific theory to social practice," he writes, "is not merely a question of personal or professional ethics. It is an historical issue."

• • •

ANOTHER FOREIGN EDITOR, Hyman Levy of the Imperial College of Science, London, writes a "methodological and historical survey" of "Probability Laws."

The editors of "Science and Society" are certainly to be congratulated on the remarkably good job they are doing.

(SCIENCE AND SOCIETY: A Marxian Quarterly. Vol 1, No. 2. 35 cents—and worth it.)

NEWS OF STAGE AND SCREEN

Figures in Escapade

Paula Wesseley, who plays the leading role in the film at the 55th St. Playhouse, "Masquerade in Vienna." The film has been produced in Hollywood under the name of "Escapade" with Luise Rainer in the main role.

New Theatre League Revue Opens New Musical Era

"Pink Slips On Parade" Promises to Be a Musical Show For Those Who Can't Pay Broadway Prices

By Charles E. Dexter

The other evening I dropped into the studio of the New Theater League and watched a run-through of the first half of "Pink Slips on Parade." This is the revue which is to be unveiled next Sunday evening at the Adelphi Theatre.

The rehearsal took place under adverse conditions. The performers had been working for hours. The stage was about 10 feet deep and lights came from two floods on either side of the audience. But I saw enough to convince me that the New Theatre League has taken the final step in its progress toward a genuine American musical show.

The American musical show has been on the decline ever since talking pictures made it possible to photograph music. It never was a very lusty entertainment, even in the old and glamorous days. Love was its eternal theme and its formula was built pretty strongly on the foundation of the old "Black Crook" burlesque and the later operettas of the 90's and 00's.

Annie met Wallie in Act I, Scene 1. They fell in love. At the end of Act. I, they were separated by fate or misunderstanding. The librettist then lost all self-respect and wrote a lot of jokes in Act II. Two seconds before the final curtain, the entire company dashed madly on the stage and announced that Annie and Wallie would get married.

Change Annie and Wallie into any other form of young life and you have the plot. It is a prince at Heidelberg and a goose girl, a shop girl and a banker, a sailor and the captain's daughter, a girl and a boy.

Enter The Crash

The Crash, titanic evidence of cyclical depression, wiped out not only the producers but their financial backers, the coupon-clippers who put up the money for the fun of it. And the Crash virtually wiped out the old style musical show.

Parallel to these musical comedies of 1900-1930, were the revues, of which the Ziegfeld "Follies" remain the best remembered. Shortly after the war a new style of revue, one which commented upon the news, was initiated by Lorenz Hart and Richard Rodgers, the "Garrick Gaieties," produced by the Theatre Guild. This was, in miniature, a little like the old Weber and Fields' burlesques of the 90's. It laid the basis for a cynical type of miniature theatrical entertainment, something like the little English revues of the time, of which the co-operative "Co-Optimists" was one and Nigel Play-Fair's Lyric-Hammersmith revues the prototype.

With the Crash, news invaded the musical stage. It was satirically treated and became the subject even of musical shows, including the memorable "Of Thee I Sing." Kaufman and Gershwin's Pulitzer prize-winner. Subsequently this cynical attack upon popular figures became the feature of one success after another.

But these were upper class successes, such as today's Winter Garden revue, "The Show is On." Such profess not interest in subjects closest to the hearts and minds of the majority of Americans. Their comment and satire is directed against political figures, tabloid headliners including kings and queens and, as in the current Shubert show, in satire upon show business itself.

"Pink Slips on Parade" leads toward popular treatment of popular subjects. It is a satire of the WPA. Every one of its scenes and songs is a reflection of life. It is a play about the people who will attend it.

I do not know whether it will match the little professional revues in quality of performance, setting or even of presentation. That is difficult to say for the rehearsal I witnessed was not smooth, due to the reasons enumerated above. But here at last is a living musical show, one which is a pathfinder toward the goal of the progressive theatre movement . . . a people's theatre, about the majority of our people, in which the people themselves participate and which is attended by audiences which find a reflection of their own life on the stage.

Garbo Creates 'Camille' In the Grand Manner

Restraint and Simplicity Makes Her Marguerite Gautier a Memorable Characterization—Picture Rivals the Best of All Time

"CAMILLE," a screen drama by Zoe Akins, Frances Marion and James Hilton, based on the drama and novel by Alexandre Dumas fils, directed by George Cukor and presented by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer at the Capitol Theater with the following cast:

Marguerite	Greta Garbo	Baron de Varville	Henry Daniell
Armand	Robert Taylor	Olympe	Lenore Ulric
Monsieur Duval	Lionel Barrymore	Prudence	Laura Hope Crews
Nichette	Elizabeth Allan	Gaston	Rex O'Malley
Nanine	Jessie Ralph	Gustave	Russell Hardie

By Dorothy Gates

Greta Garbo has come to the Capitol Theatre, and incidentally the film is "Camille." Like all previous Garbo pictures, she makes the film. In this reviewer's opinion the role of Marguerite Gautier is her best performance and considering her other pictures, that is an accomplishment.

For all its old and musty quality, the film is unusually moving and tender. The "Camille," which Alexander Dumas, fils, presented on the Parisian stage in 1852 no longer shocks us. The presence on the stage of a "lady of easy virtue" with feelings and emotions does not make us gasp as it did the aristocratic and genteel Parisian audiences. The trend away from Hugo's and Dumas pere's Romanticism which "Camille" started in French play writing has since flowed and ebbed. The trend toward realism which expressed the workers' revolution of 1848 has also run its course. The tale of the prostitute who died for love remains but a magnificent stage piece for an actress who can do it justice. And Garbo does it more than justice.

She has taken the timeworn role of Marguerite Gautier, the courtesan who lives lavishly and spends foolishly and is not too particular as to where the money comes from and has made her a warm and moving person. We can believe her tale of love for young Armand Duval, those three months in the country when the lovers are together, the return of Marguerite to Baron de Varville and her final death in Armand's arms. And this is because Garbo has infused a life into a characterization at which our callow times tend to laugh. She has not sentimentalized nor overplayed those moments which lend themselves so obviously to sentimentalization and overacting.

Garbo is restrained and simple and good and so she makes Marguerite. Even the early scenes of the film, before she falls in love with Armand, while she is still the Baron's mistress, are excellently played. The famous scene in which Armand's father comes to ask her to release his son, is extremely touching because it is simple and sincere. And the other famous scenes, where rather than break her vow to Armand's father she tells her lover that she loves the Baron and in the death bed scene, she not only dominates the screen but also the audience, and she is really splendid.

Although the picture is definitely Garbo's picture it is also in a minor way a triumph for director and cast. Garbo overshadows all but it is impossible to forget that Robert Taylor, at whom the critical have turned up their noses with great disdain, gives a surprisingly good and sensitive portrayal as Armand. He is in the background, in deference to his leading lady, but he handles the scenes in which he appears with an actor's deftness, which we did not expect of him.

Laura Hope Crews affords some momentary comic relief as Prudence, as foul-mouthed and gay a dressmaker as we would ever hope to meet. Henry Daniell as Baron de Varville makes the Baron an understanding person and Lenore Ulric as Olympe is an exceedingly catty female. Lionel Barrymore as Armand's father has but one brief scene, in which he is sympathetic and kindly.

George Cukor, the director, has reproduced the life of the times with a fine eye to details and has given us a memorable picture of the Parisian demi-monde, that hiatus between respectability and the unmentionable.

MOTION PICTURES

This Film Was Written in the Life-blood of 10,000 Innocent Americans! . . . .

50,000 murderers strutting our streets . . . until the merciless searchlight of the screen exposes them in all their horrible reality!

8th WEEK | 2 DAYS LEFT TO SEE
REVOLUTIONISTS
BIRTH OF A REVOLUTION
Premiere Thursday Evening
'Spain in Flames'
Photographed at the War Front
Cameo 42 nd St. E. of B'way 25c to 1 p.m. W'kdays

7th Ave. & 50th St.
ROXY
All Seats 25c to 1 P.M.
'3 Smart Girls'
with
DEANNA DURBIN
GALA STAGE SHOW

Follow news of Stage and Screen on the Drama Page of the Daily Worker.

— THE STAGE —

"4 Stars" Mantle, News
MAX REINHARDT'S
Eternal Road
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
MAT. TOM'W

The Theatre Guild presents
(by arrangement with Sidney Harmon)
But For the Grace of God
by Leopold Atlas
GUILD THEATRE, 52d St., West of B'way
Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:45 Evgs. 8:45
Call at Daily Worker office or Bookshop for special Daily Worker Theatre Party tickets

BRONX
—Last 2 Days—Today & Tom'w—
"A GREATER PROMISE"
(BIROBIDJAN)
New Life in Autonomous Jewish Republic
ASCOT Thea. Gr. Concourse & 183 St.

RADIO 50 BLVD. & JENNINGS ST.
NOW PLAYING
AMKINO proudly presents
TWO ATTRACTIONS
'Son of Mongolia'
and
'Youth'
(Soviet Youth on Parade)
— Added Feature —
"KING OF BURLESQUE"

BROOKLYN
BRIGHTON THEATRE
Brighton Beach & Ocean Parkway.
ES 2-7100
Beginning Tuesday, January 26th to and including Sunday, Jan. 31
JACK LINDER
Presents
The Civic Repertory Smash Hit
STEVEDORE
with
Broadway Cast and Production
Popular Prices

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1937

Says Doc:

3 Days More for That Labor Sports Conference—Make It Big—Bigger—Biggest

Tickets on Sale for Big Soccer Game

Outstanding Representatives of Trade Unions Meet for Hispano Soccer Games—Success of Games Assured

Five thousand tickets were placed on sale yesterday for the gigantic soccer double - header "Game for Spain" on Washington's Birthday at Hawthorne Field.

Representatives of numerous trade unions, fraternal and sports organizations met yesterday at the home of the United Spanish Societies, 239 West 14th St., to make the final arrangements for this outstanding sport event.

Manuel J. Rodriguez, secretary of the "Game for Spain" Committee, announced that in addition to the tickets distributed among the various organizations, thousands of pasteboards were also placed on sale at Workers and Peoples Bookshops.

Max Harnick, manager of the Hatikvoh F. C., Jack Flamhaft, of the New York Hakoah, and Nat Bodner, sports director of the Furriers Joint Council, who are in charge of the Jewish All-Star team, will meet this week to select the eleven which will face the Hispanos in the feature game.

Allan Chase, publicity director of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy and chairman of the publicity committee for the "Game for Spain," has designed a beautiful poster for the event, which will be distributed throughout the city.

Chess Department Organized by I.W.O.

The I.W.O. has organized a chess department under the direction of G. N. Treysman, Chess Editor of the Morning Freiheit. A tournament, to be participated in by members of the Order, has been arranged.

The first ten winners will constitute the official I.W.O. chess team of New York State.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: 15 words, 50c, Monday to Saturday, $1 Sunday, 3c per additional word. DEADLINE: Weekdays, 12 Noon. Sunday, Friday, 12 Noon. Payments must be made in advance or notice will not appear.

Tonight

RALPH BATES, noted English author, will speak at Greenwich House, 27 Barrow St. at 8:30 P.M. on "What I Saw in Spain." Mr. Bates is thoroughly familiar with and an authority on the waterfront conditions in Barcelona and other Spanish seaports, having worked as a longshoreman in order to gain color for his work.

MIRACLE DE PARIS. Musical satire on Parisian life. Discussion and Dancing after movies. Film Forum, 304 W. 59th St., cor. Broadway. Adm. 25c. 2:30 P.M.

SPEND an interesting evening at the Mid-Towne Centre. Hear George Henry Swasey talk on "In Defense of Modern Youth." Dancing and a social evening follows. 8:15 P.M. Sub. 25c. 159 W. 49th St.

MUSICALE. Two hour program of Schubert, Schuman and Sibelius. 2:30 P.M. Ten cents adm. 11 W. 18th St. Ausp.: League of Music Lovers.

Thirty-five cent regular Wednesday Theatre Parties. Backstage interviews. Write-phone Berman, 128 W. 49th St., BRyant 9-9048 for information. Ausp.: "Going Places" Group.

Coming

PRODUCTION of "Stevedore" for the benefit of the Daily Worker. Brighton Theatre, Ocean Parkway and Brighton Beach Ave. Tickets at House of Knowledge, Boardwalk and 6th St. Ausp.: Section 17 C.P. Wednesday, Jan. 27th, 8 P.M. Enjoy yourself and aid the "Daily" by coming to this excellent performance of this excellent play.

CABARET Dance to aid Spanish Democracy. Mecca Temple Casino, 133 W. 55th St. Contribution $1. Floor Show, Dance Contest, Swell Orchestra. Ausp.: Inter-Professional Alliance in cooperation with the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. Friday, Jan. 29, 8 P. M.

"DEFENSE OF MADRID" — a grand scoop! Actual photos taken in Madrid by the London Inter-[illegible] Committee. See Democracy Defended, the international column at first hand and fifty-five minutes of the most thrilling history-making news. Dancing and unique refreshments. Adm. 25 cts. Ausp.: C. P. Branch 10 5th A. D. 2559 Wallace Ave. Bronx. Saturday, Jan. 30th 8 P. M.

"FIFTH Regiment Attack," featured at Sixth-First Nite," Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St., Studio 503. Ausp.: New Singers. Dancing. Sub. 50c. 8:30 P.M. Saturday, Jan. 30.

NEW YORK'S most beautiful ballroom, the hottest swing band in captivity and the most brilliant entertainment ever—all at the Winter Frolic Dance this Saturday, Jan. 30 at the Roger Smith Ballroom, 41st St. and Madison Ave. Ausp.: League of Music Lovers, 55c in advance; 65c at door.

THE LECTURE OF THE YEAR. Harry Gannes speaks on "Behind the Scenes in Spain and China," at Brownsville Workers School, 105 Thatford Ave., Brooklyn. Sun., Jan. 31st, 8 P.M. Adm. 25c. Benefit of the Daily Worker.

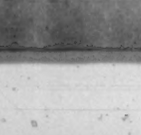
FIRST New Theatre Night. Musical Revue—"Pink Slips on Parade." Sunday, Jan. 31, Adelphi Theatre. Reservations BRyant 9-3781.

ATTENTION, Calling All—to Section 16 of the C. P. Stupendous Affair. Plus—Dancing, Amateur Night, Prizes, Games and Whats Not. Bedford Ballroom, Bedford and Atlantic Ave. Brooklyn. Ausp.: Section 16. Proceeds to the Daily Worker. Sub. 50 cts. in advance. 65 cts at door. Date: February 13th 8:30 P. M.

Registration Notices

SOCIAL Dance Group classes in waltz, foxtrot, etc. For men and women. Beginners. Registration daily, 2-10 P. M. 34 Fifth Ave., near 14th St. GRamercy 3-9264 Ausp.: Pallas.

PRINCIPLES of Communism, every Tuesday evening, Saturday afternoon during February. Instructor Herbert Newton. Special lectures, James W. Ford, Si Gerson, Albert Moreau, Sam Don, Abraham Markoff. Register Now, 93 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn. Tuition $1.50.



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ROGER SMITH BALLROOM
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AUSPICES: League of Music Lovers Defense of Spanish Democracy

School Strikes For Its Team

(Special to the Daily Worker)

KEARNY, N. J., Jan. 25. — The beginning of the second week of the student's strike at St. Cecelia High School finds practically the entire male enrollment, comprising 110 pupils, still determined to stay out until their demands have been won.

The students walked out Tuesday morning when it became known that Sister Margaret Theresa, Mother Superior, had suspended the members of the basketball squad and had discharged Coach J. Douglas Prior for playing a game Sunday night. Previously the principal forbade the students to play at night.

A game had already been scheduled for Sunday night with St. Michael's school at Dominican Hall, and the team stood to lose $50 as a penalty if it did not appear. They played and the team members were suspended the following day by Sister Margaret. When Coach Prior interceded for the boys, he was dismissed, although he denied knowledge of the ban on night games.

Asked by a Daily Worker reporter the reason for her drastic act, she replied, "I feel I am fully able to manipulate and control the situation." She refused to broaden her statement.

The boys are missing their semi-annual examinations, and the Mother Superior is steadfast in her refusal to readmit the few students who have weakened and have sought to return with the aid of their parents' intercession.

The great majority of the students are equally adamant in their refusal to return until the suspensions on the basketball team members are lifted, Coach Prior is rehired, and the athletic program allowed to function, without interference.

Rumors Fail To Solve Pastor's Fate

Commish Sees Louis Train—Finds Anti-Louis Talk Mere Blarney

Friday, in addition to being the happiest day the Garden has enjoyed in a long time, will also once and for all settle the heated argument now raging, as to the probable outcome of the Louis-Pastor fracas.

When the bout was first announced it looked little more than a fine chance for the likeable Bob to cash in on the Detroit Bomber's popularity and to be sacrificed to his punch in return.

There were very few indeed who were taking all the brave talk that came from Bob's quarters seriously.

After all there was nothing in Pastor's record that would entitle him to be rated on a par with Louis.

But did that stop those ingenious minds, the publicity agents? Not on your tintype.

First they spread the rumor that Joe had gotten fat and looked something like Man Mountain Dean, then they quickly jumped over the fence and proclaimed Bob as something of a K.O. wonder, basing their claims on the knockout Pastor scored over the gentle-hearted Imp.

This sort of stuff spread so fast that Commissioner Brown, anxious to take a look at a "Double-Louis," journeyed up to Pompton Lakes where Joe has opened his training camp.

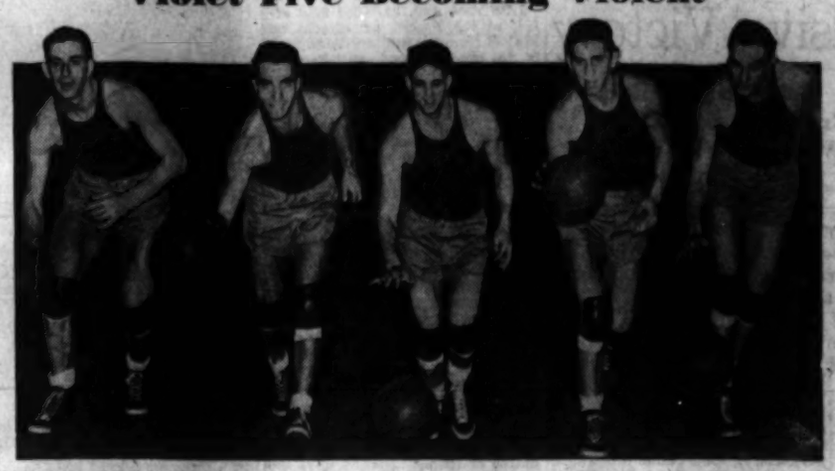
But all he found, was that Louis looked the same as ever, and what's more, acted the same. That his punch still carried the same amount of dynamite was amply borne out by the fact that the place was literally cluttered up by fallen giants, Joe's sparring partners.

As far as Joe's weight was concerned, he registered just a few pounds more than usual, but will be down to normal long before he will step on the commission's scale.

Meanwhile Bob is his usual self. The same pleasant chap, confident and full of fighting heart, but not showing anything exceptional that we had not seen him do before.

Unless he has some secret weapon, something new that will help him beat Louis—it looks to us like there is nothing much to guess.

Violet Five Becoming Violent



The New York University basketball team, after a shaky start, is beginning to bowl them over. Victories over North Carolina and Colgate are among their recent achievements. From left to right, Bernie Carnevale (high scorer), Jack Brown, Jerry Tarlow, Si Boardman and Irv Terjeson.

Greatest Stars in Spain Game

Spindell, Spahn, Goldman Among Pro Aces To Play

By Lester Rodney

Who says great athletes are dumb?

Basketball is the most popular indoor sport in the United States.

Any list of the greatest players in the country must include men like Lou Spindell, Pete Berenson, Milt Trupin, Moe Spahn and Moe Goldman—all aces of Nat Holman's greatest C.C.N.Y. teams, now leading professional stars.

Those six are among the many who offered their services in a "Game for Spain," and who will play at the Hippodrome in the feature game of a triple-header the night of Feb. 19.

Together with George Gregory, brilliant Negro center who captained Columbia's quintet, and Rip Kaplinsky, four year star of the St. Johns (Brooklyn) team, they comprise the 'Ex-Collegiate" team.

Opposing this galaxy is a team made up of those professional players who are on the side of democracy, against fascism.

STARS—STARS

They also happen to be about the best players obtainable. Red Wolfe, spark of the Philadelphia championship teams of '35 and '36, Al Kellett, center of the Original Celtics, Sam Kaplan, Sammy Gluck, Harry Davis, Harry Hellwell and Herb Cohen—master players all—will do their stuff.

It will be a great game and a great occasion. The sport of basketball at its highest peak of skill, and the grand spirit engendered by significance of the event—the cream of the crop in a great American sport volunteering their services to aid the valiant anti-fascist men and women in the trenches of Spain.

Appropriately enough, women will participate in the program. The popular and talented girls' teams of Local 22 and 91 will clash in the first game. If you've never seen the union girls on the court, here's your chance. They're really swell. For spirit and drive they put the male quintets to shame.

An all-star combination including the best players on the crack

Tickets for the big triple header for Spain at the Hippodrome on February 19 are now on sale at the offices of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, 381 Fourth Avenue, Room 212; and at the box office of the New York Hippodrome. Prices range from 35c to $1.00.

Girls Labor Teams in Prelim to Big Games

I.W.O. five and the Furriers Joint Council will [illegible] the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in the second game on the program. Don't think for a moment that either of these classy labor outfits couldn't beat half the highly touted college teams around.

And when you're sufficiently impressed by the superlative entertainment and sport guaranteed—just remember that the money is going to Spain, and start buying tickets.

Toma in Debut

Making his first American appearance, Auriel Toma of Roumania, who sports the European bantamweight title, takes on Richard LiBrandi, Bensonhurst battler, in one of the two feature eights at the Broadway Arena tonight. Irish Johnny Clinton, aggressive West Side welter meets Mickey Serrian, hard-hitting Scranton boy, in the other.

Toma, has come to this country with a most impressive record which includes victories over Europe's outstanding contenders.

Unions Prepare For Sport Confab

Many Unions Added to Sport Conference—Extra Efforts Made in Last Week for Permanent Labor Sports

By Mike Kantor

Labor sports goes into one of its most decisive stages Friday when trade union delegates to the Labor Sports Conference in New York lay the basis for a new and inspired drive for a successful workers' athletic movement.

It can be said without fear of exaggeration that history will be made at the Stage Studios this week. No less than three months ago the formation of such a permanent body to carry forward the message of labor sports seemed a long way off. The remarkable impetus the movement has taken within the past few weeks is in the list of unions and the amount of delegates attending the conference.

Few expected such a tremendous response. Labor had been waiting for such a call—but the lack of clarity and perhaps one might say confidence in the ability and response of the workers to such a program—helped to impede the movement a great deal.

The growth of labor sports, however, crystallized the value to the labor movement and showed how necessary such a conference was at the present time. This time labor was not found wanting and with the largest trade unions represented, it is safe to say that for the first time in this country, a permanent, nation-wide, unified and energetic labor sport movement is soon to be realized.

A partial list of the trade unions that will send delegates to this conference are: the ILGWU, with 14 locals participating; the Amalgamated Joint Board; the Furriers Joint Council; the Painters Union; the Commercial Telegraphists; the Textile Workers; the Teachers Union; the Millinery Union; the Meat Cutters Union; the Cafeteria Employes Union; the Fur Floor Boys Union and the Doll and Toy Workers Union. There are many others who have already expressed a willingness to join the conference.

Western IWO Fives Make Bid for Cup

By Joseph Smith

In Cleveland the I.W.O. court tournament went into high while a new threat to the championship cup was coming from Chicago which this week sent in its entries in the basketball tourney.

In the Ohio metropolis the Leaders continued their victory march and strengthened their grip on the lead with a hairline 20-19 win over the hustling Progressives.

In the other game, the Broadway Bombers had little trouble riding roughshod over the hard-fighting Laicos by a score of 27-9.

From Chicago comes word that nine teams have sent in registration blanks for the I.E.O. tournament, including quintets from Hammond, Indiana and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The windy city has some expert basketeers and are seeking a stranglehold on the cup. With steady practice in their gyms and constant competition, the Chicago I.W.O. fives are throwing down the gauntlet to Detroit, Cleveland, Philly and New York.

Schumie Signs

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (UP).—Hal Schumacher who pitched one of the New York Giants' two victories in the last world series has signed his contract for 1937, it was announced today at club headquarters.

Trade Union DIRECTORY

Trade Unions can secure a listing of their meetings and affairs by phoning ALgonquin 4-7984

AMERICAN FED. STATE, COUNTY & MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES — A.W.P.R.A. Exec. Bd. meets Feb. 1; Office Stewards every Mon. 6 P.M. 235 7th Ave.

ASSN. HOSPITAL & MEDICAL PROF.—Local 20094. Bus. meeting 1st Wed. each month; Educational meeting third Wed. each month; Room 704, 113 E. 19th St.

CITY PROJECTS COUNCIL — Delegates council meets alternate Wed.; next meeting Jan. 27, 8:30 P.M. Exec. Committee meets Sats., 1 P.M., 139 W. 22nd St.

DEPT. STORE EMPLOYEES UNION—Local 1250, R.C.I.P.A. Meets 1st Wed. every month. 80 E. 11th St.

FED. ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, CHEMISTS & TECHNICIANS. General membership meeting Thurs., Jan. 28, Washington Irving High School, 8 P.M. New headquarters at 114 E. 16th St.

FIREMEN, OILERS, WATERTENDERS UNION—Meets 1st & 3rd Mon. each month, 7 P.M. 215 Tenth Ave.

FISH WORKERS UNION, Local 635. Meets last Sunday each month, 1 P.M. at Irving Plaza.

FUR FLOOR BOYS & SHIPPING CLERKS UNION. Meets last Thurs. each month, 6:30 P.M., 380 W. 28th St.

FURNITURE WORKERS UNION — Woodworking Div., Local 76-B. Meets 2nd & 4th Thurs. each month at Irving Plaza.

FURRIERS JOINT COUNCIL—Locals 101, 105, 110 & 115. Council meetings every Tues., 7:30 P.M., 250 W. 26th St.

INT'L. ASSN. MACHINISTS—Lodge 1545. Meets last Thursday of month, 8 P.M., at 38 Union Square; Lodge 1549 meets first and third Thursday of month at 8 P.M.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS UNION OF AMERICA—Local 1, Exec. Committee meets first and third Friday of each month at 112 W. 46th St.

MARINE ENGINEERS BENEFICIAL ASSN. —Local 33. Membership meeting every Wed., 8:30 P.M., 157 Chambers St.

NEW YORK PAINTERS District Council 9 meets every Wednesday at 8 P.M. at 253 West 28th Street.

POCKETBOOK WORKERS UNION—Local 1. Membership meeting 1st Thurs. each month; Exec. Bd. meets each Mon. eve.; Exec. Committees meet each Thurs. eve.; Section Committees meet each Wed. eve. 53-55 W. 21st St.

PHARMACISTS UNION OF GREATER N. Y.—Sec. of Local 905. Next Exec. Board Meeting Thurs., Jan. 28, at 219 Seventh Ave. Harlem Office at Harlem Labor Center, 312 W. 125th St.

UNITED HATTERS, CAP & MILLINERY WORKERS INTL. UNION — Men's Hat Dept., Local 3. Meets 2nd Thurs. each month at 799 Broadway.

UPHOLSTERERS, CARPET & LIN. MECHANICS INTL. UNION—Bedding Local 140. Membership meeting last Thurs. each month, 7:30 P.M., Irving Plaza; Exec. Committee meets 2nd & 4th Tues. each month, 6:30 P.M., at 114 W. 14th St.

WPA TEACHERS UNION—Local 453 (A.F.T.). Membership meetings 3rd Sat. each month, 11 A.M., Textile High School; Exec. Board meets every Fri., 6 P.M., 11 W. 18th St.; Delegates Council meets 1st and 3rd Weds., 6:30 P.M., 11 W. 18th St. (Next meeting Jan. 27.)

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HELP WANTED

GIRL wanted care of boy 3 years old. MAin 4-8650.

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CHARLES, 1 (Apt. 8). Modern furnished room; all improvements; one or two people. Apply between 5 and 7 evenings. Madkin, Greenwich Village.

10,000 RUSH TO DEFENSE OF MALAGA

(Continued from Page 1)

are apparently to be rushed to reinforce the drive on Malaga.

Fascists Halted Again In Drive on Madrid

MADRID, Tuesday, Jan. 26.—Bitter fighting broke out today in the Moncloa Park and University City sectors, on the northwestern edge of Madrid.

The roar of heavy cannon, trench mortars, machine guns and rifles spread over the city, indicating that Franco's Fascists had launched another effort to smash down government defense lines.

After an hour of intensive bombardment of the Moncloa and University City sectors the Fascist attack died down to sporadic fire.

The Fascists reportedly used a squadron of tanks in their efforts to smash down loyalist barricades and enter the city.

Stiff fighting was reported at Aranjuez, south of Madrid, where Fascist cavalry attacked government positions but was repulsed between Sesena and the main highway leading to Madrid.

This new drive of the Fascists is apparently aimed at cutting off Madrid's communications with Valencia on the coast by tariking towards the Valencia road in the Aranjuez area, about 30 miles southward of the capital.

Fighting was in progress on Queen's Hill, dominating the Tajo Valley near Aranjuez, and a government attack on Lopera showed that the government expects pressure from that region.

German Plane Aids In Attack on Camp

VALENCIA, Jan. 25 (UP).—The Marine Air Ministry charged in a communique today that a German naval seaplane had participated in a Fascist aerial attack on a government aviation camp.

The airplane had been seen being lifted aboard a German cruiser "of the same type as the Admiral Graf Spee" after the bombardment of the Roquetas aviation camp between Cabodegata and Puntasabinal on the Mediterranean coast, the communique said.

The German airplane was charged with having acted as an observation ship for two insurgent bombers.

A Colonel Sicardo, commander of the Almeria sector, was named as an eye witness to the plane's return to the German ship which hovered on the horizon during the bombardment and was observed through binoculars.

Japanese Army Chief Confers With Ugaki On Forming Cabinet

TOKYO, Jan. 25.—Gen Hisaichi Terauchi, spokesman for the army leaders demanding a military-fascist regime today conferred with Gen. Kazushige Ugaki, appointed by the Emperor to form a Cabinet.

Ugaki asked the army to withdraw its opposition to him, and parliament marked time, helpless in a situation where the army leaders could make it impossible to form a Cabinet by declining to name a war minister.

ONE MILLION ARE SLATED FOR WPA AXE

(Continued from Page 1)

system, unemployment is inevitable."

6,500,000 TO STAY JOBLESS

Hopkins estimated that 6,500,000 to 7,500,000 persons will remain unemployed this year even if production is 20 per cent higher than it was in 1929 and 45 per cent higher than in 1936, and discussed with the committee the problem of "permanent unemployment."

Before the bill becomes law, it will be debated in the House and Senate and votes taken in both Houses. During this process it is subject to amendment. Progressive House and Senate blocs have been formed, pledged to fight for the Workers Alliance demands of a minimum appropriation of $1,040,000 for WPA during the remaining five months of the fiscal year.

The Alliance figure would mean an average monthly expenditure of $208,000,000 for WPA, providing jobs for 2,800,000 persons at 20 per cent higher wages, whereas the President's bill calss for an average of $131,000,000 a month. However, the $655,000,000 would not be divided evenly over the five months, but would shrink each month as more workers are fired.

The bill provides the following distribution: $151,700,000 to employ 2,200,000 in February; $146,000,000 for 2,150,000 in March; $134,500,000 for 2,000,000 in April; $120,000,000 for 1,800,000 in May and $103,000,000 for 1,600,000 in June.

Another $95,000,000 is provided in the bill for CCC, to be maintained at a strength of 350,000 in 2,000 camps; $80,000,000 for Resettlement Administration.

STOP COERCION SHIPPERS TOLD

(Continued from Page 1)

was executed by the officials who completely disregarded this provision as well as no negotiation committee was ever elected hearing will be resumed tomorrow.

Seamen Ask Support

Seamen in this port yesterday called on their friends throughout the city to aid them in the last lap of the almost three-month-old struggle by donating relief to enable the strikers to subsist until they are back on the ships again.

The Eastern and Gulf maritime walk-out, under a militant leadership which revolted against their corrupt former I.S.U. officials, was tentatively ended by a vote of the strikers last Thursday night at the Manhattan Lyceum. Another membership meeting of all striking crafts was held again Sunday night at the Stuyvesant high school where Joseph Curran and other outstanding leaders reported on the opening of the hearings of the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, D. C.

Organizations and individuals were called upon to send aid without delay to headquarters of the Joint Maritime Strike Council, at 164 Eleventh Avenue.

G.M. OAKLAND PLANT STRUCK; CLOSING SEEN

(Continued from Page 1)

stadt, plant manager, was also barred from the plant. Upon a plea to Walter Reuther, president of the West Side Local he was permitted to go through.

There were at least 100 uniformed and plain clothes police concentrated.

Commenting today on the opening of certain closed plants Martin said today that there is no objection "as long as they do not produce automobiles but only parts and motors. We are glad to see the men earning wages." He said that storing up of parts would enable full speed production when the strike was settled.

Reopening of the Chevrolet Divisions in Flint, Detroit, Saginaw and Bay City tomorrow morning, though there is less ground for operating them today than there was in the first week of the strike, indicates that the corporation deliberating closed them down so as to give ground for a vigilante movement. It was at these plants and at the Delco Remey plant in Anderson, Indiana, which reopened today that the corporation's agents centered their "loyalty" and anti-strike movement. Announcing the reopening of the plants William Knudsen, executive vice president said it was only to give the laid-off workers "a chance to earn some wages."

In its radio appeal during its concert yesterday General Motors said "a universal principle, an age old principle, an eternal principle is the right to work."

Commenting upon this Martin said today "General Motors has never been much concerned with the right to work when the time came for the periodic lay-offs.

"G.M. can supply work throughout 12 months, pay $2,000 a year and still make profits."

In a statement issued by Adolph Germer, C.I.O. representative, the U.A.W. today called attention to a mass meeting tomorrow called by the Flint Alliance, vigilante creation of G.M., to have anti-strike elements decide "whether they want direct and forceful action taken."

"These dummy organizations that pretend to represent wrokers but which are obviously company inspired are openly threatening and are attempting to incite others to riot in an effort to break the strikes in General Motors plants," the statement declared.

FAKE LETTER

A telegram from the paper Chevrolet Workers Committee purportedly sent to John Lewis contains these quotations:

"So far we have voiced our disapproval through lawful and peaceful measures. We are warning you that we will not be responsible for what may occur in the very near future."

Germer declared that these statements prove conclusively who is inciting to riot in Michigan.

The weekend witnessed mobilization everywhere along the strike front.

At Flint 2,500 demonstrated in front of Fisher Plant 2. Toledo saw its largest labor turn-out in recent years with more than 4,000 at Civic Auditorium while in hits city 3,000 picked General Motors Center on Grand Boulevard. Cleveland and other strike centers reported similar mobilizations.

LITTLE LEFTY by DEL

WIN THOSE SEATS TO "MARCHING SONG," opening Feb. 15th! Send in your suggestion for a name for Lefty's paper. Everybody eligible! Just write it on a penny postcard with your name and address and mail it to Little Lefty Contest, Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, N. Y. C.